

We Can Read Treats and Treasures BOOK TWO

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We Can Read Treats and Treasures

Book Two

MARGARET GERRARD JOHN McINNES

ILLUSTRATED BY BEN REYNOLDS

TO ACCOMPANY

TREATS AND TREASURES

PAGES 224-362

YOUNG CANADA READING SERIES

Thomas Nelson & Sons (Canada) Limited

DON MILLS, ONTARIO

WE CAN READ TREATS AND TREASURES, Book Two, is an integral part of the reading program of the *Young Canada Reading Series*. Directions for the use of each activity are given.

WE CAN READ TREATS AND TREASURES
helps children

1. to consolidate vocabulary
2. to consolidate word attack skills
3. to consolidate comprehension skills
4. to establish independent work habits
5. to develop language facility.

How to use WE CAN READ TREATS AND TREASURES

1. Where the directions are printed at the top of the page, the children should be encouraged to read and follow them independently.

2. Use each activity at the time suggested. Much of the value of an activity will be lost if it is done before the lesson for which it is designed, or if it is delayed too long after that lesson.
3. Make sure that each child's work is checked and corrected. Checking and correcting may be done co-operatively during a period of discussion and evaluation. Or, it may be done by the teacher marking the individual work and the child making needed corrections.
4. The activities in this workbook are designed to extend children's language power.

ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITIES

The following analysis of the activities in WE CAN READ TREATS AND TREASURES, Book Two, shows where certain skills are emphasized. Although a single activity is used to develop a number of skills, mention is made here of one important skill.

Pages 1-2	Drawing Conclusions	Page 9	Vowels
Page 3	Making Inferences	Page 10	Syllables
Page 4	Consonants	Page 11	Vocabulary Development
Page 5	Doubling the Final Consonant and Adding an Ending	Pages 12-13	Finding the Main Idea
Pages 6-7	Following Directions	Pages 14-15	Noting Detail
Page 8	Making Inferences	(continued on inside back cover)	

KAMWELL EVENING NEWS

Ten cents

Thursday, April 3

Tomorrow's Weather Partly Cloudy High 70 Low 45

FIREMEN OVERCOME BY SMOKE

Three firemen were overcome by smoke last night as they were fighting a blaze in a warehouse at 14 Pine Street.

The fire started shortly after eleven p.m. No one was in the building at the time. The fire was first noticed by a taxi driver who turned in the alarm at once. By the time the fire-

men arrived thick smoke was pouring from the windows on all three floors. Flames broke from the building around midnight and the roof caved in shortly afterwards. The fire was put out by six o'clock this morning. The owner of the building said the loss would be about \$100,000.



WAREHOUSE BLAZE ON PINE STREET. Crowds watched firemen fight flames at Pine Street warehouse. Fire Chief Lamport described the fire as the worst in ten years.

PARK PLANNED

Mayor Carter today told this newspaper that plans are now ready for the new city park. People who live in the south part of Kamwell have recognized for a long time that this park is needed. There is no place for children to play except in the streets or small

back yards. The nearest swimming pool is on Dawson Street. This is too far for young children to walk.

The park will take up two city blocks. The old firehall on Hemlock Street and all the houses on the north side of Laurel Avenue will be torn down to make way for the

TEACHERS AT SCHOOL WHILE CHILDREN PLAY

Some grown-ups were surprised today to see children on their way to parks and playgrounds, movies and shops, during school hours. Parents, of course, knew that the schools of this town were closed so that teachers could go to a meeting at Glenford School.

The highlight of the day for the teachers was a talk by Mr. I. Goldson who has just returned from visiting other lands. He said there are still many parts of the world where there are no schools or teachers. Many children are without books.

A teacher at Brownlee School said she would be able to tell her class interesting stories about children in other countries.

Miss Heartman, principal of Brownlee School, said, "I hope the children enjoyed their holiday as much as we enjoyed our day at school."

park. When the park is finished there will be a swimming pool as well as a wading pool. Swings, slides, and teeter-totters will be placed in the playground.

Flower gardens will add colour to the park which is to be named Hemlock Park.

CHILDREN'S PUPPET PLAYERS

Word has just been received by this newspaper office that plans have been completed for the Children's Puppet Players to come to this town on Friday, April 25, and Saturday, April 26.

Mr. Richman, the head of the Players, said that two different plays will be performed. On Friday afternoon at 4:30,

and on Saturday morning at 10:00 o'clock, the puppeteers will present Jack and the Beanstalk. On Friday evening at 7:00, and on Saturday afternoon at 2:00, the play Rumplestiltskin will be given.

The Children's Puppet Players' visit to this town has become a yearly event. Grown-ups and children will be happy to hear of the coming shows.

NEW SHOPPING CENTRE OPENS

Hundreds of people lined up this morning at ten o'clock to be present at the opening of Eastdale Shopping Centre. There are twenty-three stores, two restaurants, and a bank in the centre. The L-shaped centre has room for five hundred cars. Mrs. Bick won the prize for being the first shopper at the Dutch Bake Shop.

Mark with a T the sentences that are true. Use an F for those that are false.

1. Friday, April 4, will likely be clear and sunny all day. _____
2. The men who work at the warehouse at 14 Pine Street could go to work on April 2. _____
3. Thick smoke was the reason why some firemen were overcome. _____
4. The men in the warehouse rushed out of the burning building. _____
5. A taxi driver took his time about turning in the alarm. _____
6. The children at Brownlee School heard a talk by Mr. Goldson on April 3. _____
7. The teachers heard a speaker who had visited many places. _____
8. All the grown-ups knew why the children were out of school. _____
9. The children in Kamwell will be happy to know that Mr. Richman is coming to the city. _____
10. Only children can go to shows put on by the Children's Puppet Players. _____
11. The puppeteers will begin to set up their stage on Friday, April 25, at 5 p.m. _____
12. Shoppers could have meals at the Eastdale Shopping Centre. _____
13. People living in the south part of Kamwell wanted a park. _____
14. Hemlock Park would be a place where young and old could enjoy themselves. _____
15. The firehall on Hemlock Street in Kamwell will be torn down. _____

On Friday morning, April 4, the children in Mrs. Terry's room talked about what they had read in Thursday's edition of the Kamwell Evening News. Here are some of the things they talked about. Finish each sentence, using the words in brackets.

1. (afraid, worst) Mike said he knew the taxi driver who turned in the fire alarm. The driver had told Mike that _____
2. (overcome, smoke) As Tommy's father was a fireman, Tommy was able to explain what _____
3. (cost, children) One boy said he had a question to ask about the puppet show. He wondered _____
4. (exciting, queen) A girl who had read Rumplestiltskin said that she wanted to see it because _____
5. (dressed, Japan) Susan asked the teacher if Mr. Goldson had told _____
6. (especially, books) One boy thought they could help children in other lands by sending _____
7. (delicious, pineapple) Helen Bick said that her mother had won _____
8. (wreck, block) Peter Nelson, who lives on the north side of Laurel Avenue, said _____
9. (wading, swimming) One girl said that her little sister _____
10. (mayor, plenty) One boy whose father is a gardener for the town said that _____
11. (diving, deep) Tom Pickford, who has won many prizes for swimming, said that he hoped _____

Finish the phrases in each section using the words given.

cage	hangs	poke	tears
dare	luck	sigh	wage
fines	pine	tear	wore

1. will _____ down the hut
2. gave a deep _____
3. _____ the fire with a stick
4. _____ rolled down her cheeks
5. the lions in the _____
6. wished them _____
7. _____ him to fight
8. _____ up the mirror
9. chopped down a _____ tree
10. _____ a strange mask
11. earned a good _____

bait	harm	mile	tire
bare	jaws	pale	yarn
learn	lime	rid	zoom

1. turned _____ with fright
2. worms for _____
3. the baby's _____ arms
4. told a strange _____
5. get _____ of old furniture
6. to walk a _____
7. has huge _____
8. air in the _____
9. smoke did great _____
10. _____ into outer space
11. ate a _____ candy
12. _____ to play baseball

base	law	pare	soot
peas	deep	punch	south
lock	pace	sight	taught

1. _____ the puppet's nose
2. obey the _____
3. caught _____ of him
4. turn west, then _____
5. a key in the _____
6. _____ from the chimney
7. ran towards third _____
8. _____ him a lesson
9. walk with a quick _____
10. _____ the apple
11. _____ in a pod
12. swim in _____ water

cash	dawn	marks	rack
core	deck	mice	rule
dashes	dive	pane	tow

1. ten _____ for the paper
2. sold the car for _____
3. the _____ of the pear
4. a large _____ truck
5. the _____ of the ship
6. will _____ into deep water
7. a new _____ of glass
8. a coat _____
9. will _____ a straight line
10. _____ across the field
11. woke at _____
12. _____ in a trap

Draw a red line under the part of the sentence that answers the first question and a blue line under the part of the sentence that answers the second question.

As Mr. Williams, the mover, stepped up on the front porch he spoke to Peter Nelson.

1. Who was Mr. Williams?
2. Where did Mr. Williams step?

One piece of dining-room furniture was dropped by the movers, but it was not damaged.

1. How many pieces of furniture were dropped?
2. Who dropped it?

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are selling some of their furniture because they are moving into a smaller house.

1. What are the Browns selling?
2. Why are they selling it?

One man, who lives on Laurel Avenue, feels bitter about having to move.

1. Where does the man live?
2. How does he feel about having to move?

The man says that his children are being robbed of their home for the sake of a park.

1. Who, does he say, is being robbed?
2. Why is his home being torn down?

The plan for the new park has already been mapped out by Mr. Gray, the city planner.

1. What has been mapped out?
2. Who made the plan?

The plan calls for slides and teeter-totters on the north side of the park, and for a swimming pool and a wading pool on the east side.

1. Where will the teeter-totters be?
2. What will be on the east side?

The city fathers are planning to hire lifeguards to watch the children swimming.

1. Who are making plans for the children's safety?

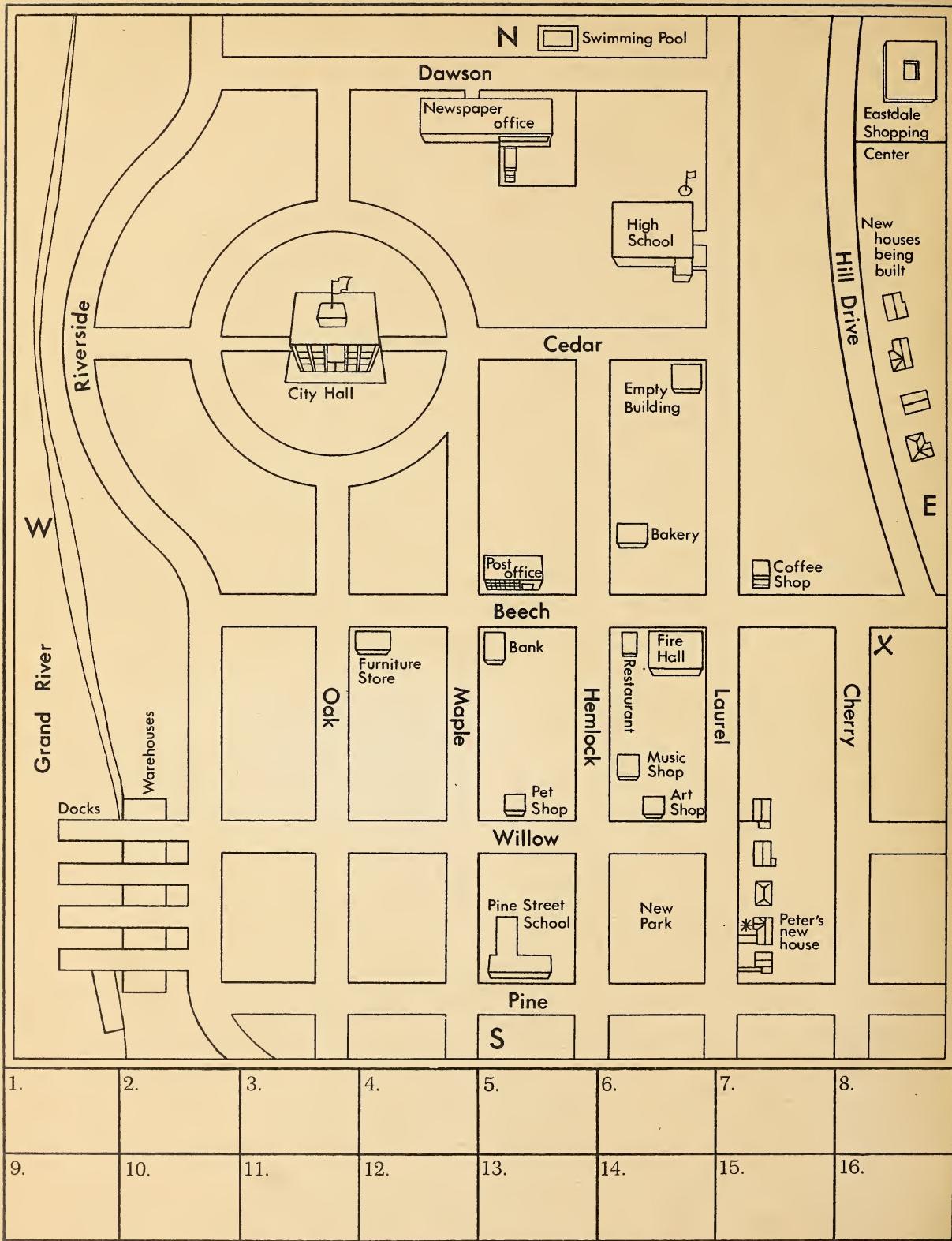
2. What are the lifeguards to do?

Peter hopes that, in the park, there will be plenty of trees so that the birds will have safe places to nest.

1. Who hopes there will be plenty of trees?
2. Why does he hope this?

Peter's grandmother says that she will enjoy sitting on a bench near the wading pool watching the little children play.

1. Where does Peter's grandmother say she will sit?
2. Whom is she going to watch?



Use the map and squares on page 6 to follow the directions given.

1. If Peter's new house was on the same street as the High School, print H in square 1.
2. If Peter can walk to the docks by going west on Hemlock St., colour square 2 red.
3. Find the furniture store at the corner of Beech and Oak Streets. If there is a bank one block east of this store, print a B in square 3.
4. If the high school and newspaper office are on the same street, print the first letter in the name of that street in square 4.
5. In square 5, print the first letter of the street that runs nearest the river.
6. If the bakery is across the road from Peter's house, colour square 6 blue.
7. If Oak Street runs east and west, colour square 7 blue. If Oak Street runs north and south, colour square 7 orange.
8. A reporter from the newspaper often walks from the newspaper office to the city hall, going the shortest way. If when he comes out he turns left, print L in square 8.
9. Peter has a friend who lives at the corner of Beech and Cherry Streets. If Peter walks north and east when he goes to visit him, print N in square 9.
10. Mr. Black works at the post office. If he is closer to the restaurant than to the coffee shop, print R in square 10.
11. If the warehouses are nearer to the docks than to City Hall, colour square 11 green.
12. Count the number of shops on Willow Street. Put the number in square 12.
13. New houses are being built on Hill Drive. Put a W in square 13 if the houses are on the west side of the road.
14. If Mrs. James walks from her bakery to the bank, she walks on two streets. Put the first letter of the name of each street in square 14.
15. There is an empty building on the south-west corner of Laurel and Cedar. If it is near the High School, print Yes in square 15.
16. If the city hall stands in the centre of a circle, draw a circle in square 16.

Answer the questions using the weather forecasts for July 3-8.

Monday, July 3 High — 80 Low — 65 Clear, hot and sunny. Winds light, from the west.	Tuesday, July 4 High — 80 Low — 65 Hot and humid. A few showers in the afternoon. Clearing by evening.	Wednesday, July 5 High — 68 Low — 50 Cooler. Clear skies.
Thursday, July 6 High — 70 Low — 53 Warmer. Rain beginning in the morning and continuing until noon.	Friday, July 7 High — 85 Low — 65 Cloudy and hot. Skies overcast all day.	Saturday, July 8 High — 88 Low — 63 Clear, hot and sunny. Light winds from the south.

On which day did each of the following events happen?

Mrs. Nelson chose the coolest day of the week to clean the attic and the upstairs cupboards.

One hot afternoon a man came to clean out the eaves. He just got started when it began to rain lightly.

When there was no school Bobby and Billy found interesting things to do. They went to the beach on the hottest day of the week.

One morning Peter decided to stay home to practise the piano. He and Billy had planned to play baseball, but they could not because it was raining in the morning.

One morning Peter washed the car but that afternoon it got spotted with rain.

Mr. Jackson and his family went sailing one day. They were glad there was a light west wind blowing.

Mrs. Nelson always carried her umbrella when it looked like rain. One day she thought she would need her umbrella but she didn't.

In the middle of one day the sun came out and the children went to the park. They had stayed inside all morning so they would not get wet.

Read the following chart. Then answer the questions. If you have trouble reading any words, use the vowel chart to help you.

Vowels

1. One vowel —

Try short sound first:

e.g., hop tap run

Remember there are exceptions:

e.g., he told

2. Final e —

Try long sound first:

e.g., came ride hope

Remember there are exceptions:

e.g., have give

3. Two Vowels together —

Try first vowel long, second vowel silent:

e.g., rain pea boat

Remember there are exceptions:

e.g., said field

Yes No

1. Can a person gain in weight? _____

2. Do goats give milk? _____

3. Are two dimes worth thirty cents? _____

4. Is milk sold in pint bottles? _____

5. Could a shirt have coloured stripes on it? _____

6. Are boxes ever tied with string? _____

7. Can a baby monkey carry a load of lumber? _____

8. Is cheese made from butter? _____

9. Is the chief of police the head policeman? _____

10. Have pencils lead in them? _____

11. Does a bank lend money? _____

12. Could a niece be a boy? _____

13. Are a person's tears salty? _____

14. Can a train carry freight? _____

15. Does a thief steal? _____

16. Is oak a kind of fruit? _____

17. Is a colt a young cow? _____

18. Are wild horses tame? _____

19. Is a snail bigger than a frog? _____

20. Can a puppy whine? _____

21. Can wood be chopped with an axe? _____

22. Does exit mean enter? _____

23. Is your waist smaller than your arm? _____

24. Does tiny mean large? _____

25. Can a queen reign over people? _____

Recognizing Syllables Makes Reading Easier

I A. Compound Word	for/get
B. Prefix and Root Word un, a, re	un/like
C. Root Word and Ending ing, er, est, y, ly, ful, less, ness	fix/ing
II A. Word that Ends with le	cas/tle
B. Like Consonants between Vowels	hap/py
C. Unlike Consonants between Vowels	pic/nic
III One Consonant between Vowels	pī/lot vīs/it

Print each word after the right heading. The chart will help you.

return	able	rainbow	prickly	baggage	tender
napkin	model	circle	worthwhile	prison	thimble
trumpet	tunnel	overtook	event	clover	hazel
bamboo	untied	fleeing	silence	balance	fruitful

I A. Compound Word _____

B. Prefix and Root Word _____

C. Root Word and Ending _____

II A. Word that ends with le _____

B. Like Consonants between Vowels _____

C. Unlike Consonants between Vowels _____

III One Consonant between Vowels:

ō/ver _____

sěv/en _____

Use the words or phrases to finish the sentences.

1. Before Tommy is allowed to watch the demolition, he may ask _____, and _____, but not _____ or _____.
(the workmen, the knight, his parents, the prime minister)
2. An iron chain may be attached to a _____, _____, or _____, but not to a _____.
(hatch, chance, hook, clasp)
3. In wrecking a building a demolition crew might use a _____, _____, and _____, but not a _____.
(curtain, crane, chain, hammer)
4. In an attic you might hear _____, _____, and _____, but not _____.
(echoing footsteps, sighing winds, delicious tastes, creaking shutters)
5. When the Nelsons move, they may take their _____, _____, and _____, but not their _____.
(attic, iron, stove, television)
6. As they built their nest, the busy robins were _____ and _____, but not _____, or _____.
(singing, hammering, chirping, hatching)
7. A town may have a _____, _____, and _____, but not a _____.
(firehall, town hall, city hall, post office)
8. Metal keys may be used to unlock _____, _____, or _____, but not _____.
(doors, codes, money-boxes, chests)
9. The walls of the old house continued to _____, _____, and _____, but not _____.
(crumble, crack, mind, change)
10. When the mistake is a person's fault, he may get _____, or _____, but not _____, or _____.
(thanked, blamed, scolded, rewarded)

The children in Peter Nelson's class at school decided they would like to have a class newspaper. Each child wrote about an event that he thought was important. Finish each newspaper story on pages 12 and 13 and write a headline for it.

Hemlock Park was opened yesterday afternoon by our mayor, Mr. Carter. We all had a half-holiday so that we could go to the opening. In his speech Mr. Carter thanked all the people who had helped build the park. When he had finished speaking Sonja Pappas, aged five, cut the ribbon across the gate. Then _____

Our little brothers and sisters are pleased that there is a wading pool in the park. It is a safe place for them to play. The lifeguard stands near the pool and watches that they

Bluejays, robins and other birds have already found out that the new park is a good place to live. They especially like the bird bath built for them. It is made of cement. It has a special edge which makes it impossible for cats to get up on it. We are planning _____

For the opening ball game at Hemlock Park, the Kamwell Red Sox played the Bently Bears. The game was tied at the beginning of the ninth inning. Then _____

Last week the mayor of Kamwell came to open the new wing of our school. There are now twelve rooms in our school. Our principal has a new office near the front door. Many parents came to hear the mayor and see the new wing. We are glad the mayor came to our school because _____

We have been asked to go to the grade four Pet Show next Friday. The posters in the hall tell what pets there will be. There will be hamsters, kittens, dogs, and turtles in the show. There will be plenty of prizes for the pets that _____

Our class took a trip to a scrap metal yard. We saw a huge crane that is used to move the scrap metal. The crane lifts it from a pile and drops it into open flatcars. The cars are attached to the engine of a train and pulled away. When we _____

The boys and girls in our class think that our city needs a zoo. How do you think our younger brothers and sisters can learn all about wild animals if they see them only in pictures! In the zoo there should be _____

Read the story and then answer the questions.

For the children in Miss Clark's class at Campbell School, the last Friday in March was a very special day. They had been invited by Mr. Dicks to visit Riverview Chicken Farm. The visit was arranged for a day when the children could see hundreds of newly-born chicks.

When the children arrived at the farm, Mr. Dicks took them into the building where the chickens were being hatched. As they walked along, Mr. Dicks explained that the chicks they were about to see were not hatched by a mother hen but by machines. As they entered a big room the children heard the chirping sounds of chicks. Two men were busy lifting the little yellow baby chicks out of a large tray and packing them in cardboard boxes. When a boy asked why the babies were being packed in boxes, Mr. Dicks said that they were to be shipped by train to their new home. A girl noticed that there was no food for the chicks in the boxes. Mr. Dicks explained that each chick has still some egg yolk left inside it so that it does not need any other food for three days.

Mr. Dicks went over to one of the big machines and took out a large

tray. He explained that this tray had been in the hatcher for three days. When the children saw the chicks they gasped in delight. Nearly all the chicks had come out of their shells. Most of them were dry and fluffy. A few were wet because they had just pushed out of their shells. Mr. Dicks said that sometimes wet chicks are put back into the hatcher for a few hours.

The children could have continued watching the baby chicks all day but their teacher reminded them that there was more to see. Mr. Dicks asked his son, Ron, to show the children the rest of the building. Ron took them to a room where they saw large empty wooden trays. These had wooden sides about four inches deep and wire on the bottom. Ron showed them how eggs were placed on these trays. He explained that the egg was always placed with the large end up as the air cell is at the large end. While the baby chick is growing inside the shell, it gets air from the cell and food from the yolk. Ron showed the children how the trays are placed in a big machine called a setter.

He said, "While the eggs are in the setter they need heat and moisture. The trays are always kept at a slant. Every hour-and-a-half the machine tilts the trays to the opposite slant. In all these ways the setter acts as much like the mother hen as possible."

One of the children asked Ron how long the eggs were kept in the setter.

He answered, "The eggs stay in the setter for eighteen days. Then they are moved to the hatcher for the next three days."

"Then the baby chicks come out, just like the ones we saw this morning!" exclaimed one girl.

"That's right," said Ron. "There's more to learn about how chicks are hatched. Perhaps you'd like to come back and visit us again."

1. Why was the visit to Riverview Chicken Farm arranged for the last Friday in March? _____
2. What sound did the children hear as they entered the hatchery? _____
3. What did the men do when they took the chicks out of the tray? _____
4. Why do baby chicks not starve when they are being shipped? _____
5. Why were some chicks on the tray dry and fluffy while others were not? _____
6. How were the eggs placed on the trays for the setter? _____
7. Why does the machine tilt the trays? _____
8. Why is the chick able to grow inside the shell? _____
9. How many days is it from the time the eggs are put in the trays until they are hatched? _____
10. If you had visited the hatchery, what questions would you have asked? _____

In the back of this book there is a Little Dictionary. In it are some of the difficult words that you will be reading in the stories. The words are arranged in alphabetical order so that you can find them quickly.

1. The dictionary tells you how a word is pronounced. When you look up a word, notice the way it is written in brackets.

calico (kăl'i kō)

2. The dictionary also tells you the meanings of a word.

dangle (dăng'gl) to swing about.

3. If there are two or more meanings for a word, you have to decide which meaning fits the sentence you are reading.

chorus (kôr'üs) 1. a group of people singing or dancing;
2. a part of a song repeated after every verse.

4. The dictionary also helps you to spell a word.

Do what these sentences tell you to do.

1. One of the words near the top of this page tells what kind of words are found in the Little Dictionary. Underline this word.

2. Underline the phrase that tells how the words in a dictionary are arranged.

3. Circle the word that tells how **calico** is pronounced.

4. Write down the meaning of **dangle**. _____

5. Write down the meaning of **chorus** as used in the sentence:
The children like to sing the chorus. _____

6. Write down the meaning of **chorus** as used in this sentence:

We saw the chorus in the second act of the show. _____

7. Use the Little Dictionary to find out how these words are pronounced.
attention _____ echo _____

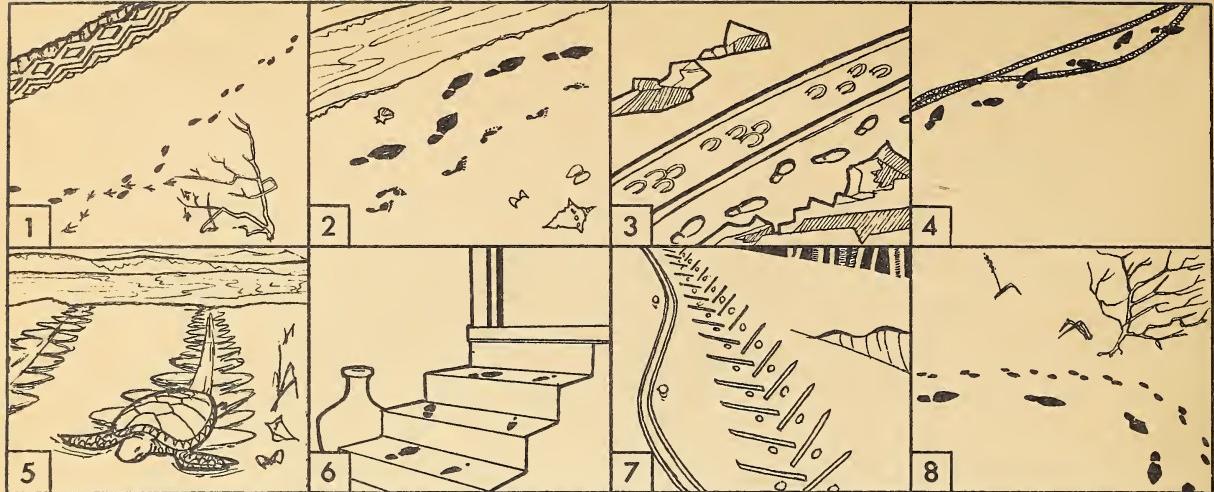
8. Copy one meaning for each of these words from the Little Dictionary.

crane _____

eaves _____

Write in the brackets after each underlined word the page number in the Little Dictionary on which the word is found. Then finish the sentence.

1. The cardinal () is _____
2. The mother beaver fed the babies tender () shoots because _____
3. The tiger's body became tense () when _____
4. The raccoon picked up the scent () _____
5. The weasel showed that he was cautious () _____
6. The animal began to plod () through the snow when _____
7. The rustle () of the leaves _____
8. The junco () began to _____
9. The hog gave a snort () as _____
10. In the confusion () the mouse _____
11. The weasel disappeared () when _____
12. The kittens cavorted () when _____
13. The rabbit's nose twitched () when _____
14. When the rabbit plunged () into the thicket () _____



Use a number to show which picture or pictures go with each sentence.

Messages were left in tracks on the beach. ____

This message told that a person had gone up the hill on skis. ____

A big turtle had dragged its tail along the sand near the sea. ____

A man may have taken his dog for a walk. ____

Footprints showed that two people had been here. ____

The message told that a child had gone into the house but a woman had gone out. ____

Marks in the snow had been made by ski poles. ____

A child did not go as close to the edge of the water as another person. ____

A person walked beside the horse along a trail. ____

Near a bush a bird had hopped along in the snow and then taken flight. ____

An animal had come close to the roadway where the cars passed. ____

A person had passed close to a bush. ____

An animal may have pursued a bird near the roadway. ____

Along the beach, stories were told where sea shells lay. ____

The trail to the sea told of a big animal that moved in and out of the water. ____

One person walked beside a bicycle. ____

One person may have passed another on the steps. ____

Two people may have been looking for sea shells on the shore. ____

Mark with a check the correct ending or endings.

Mice may live in a bird's nest that
____ is at the top of a high tree.

____ is not far off the ground.

____ the birds are building.

A weasel's nose may twitch and his
body may become tense because he
____ smells an animal he might
eat.

____ is sound asleep for the winter.

____ feels safe in the thicket.

A skunk seems to be a fearless
animal because he

____ builds his home under the ice.

____ is always being chased.

____ is not afraid of owls.

Animals that follow the scent of
other animals may stop in confu-
sion when

____ tracks and scent disappear.

____ it becomes daylight.

____ they lose the scent.

A raccoon may be nick-named
Clown-face because

____ his mask looks funny.

____ he has rings on his tail.

____ he pursues cardinals.

A hazelnut that drops out of a
mouse's nest may carry a message
because it has

____ teeth marks that show it had
been chewed.

____ a mouse's name chewed on it.

____ the scent of the mouse.

One mouse may live longer than
most other mice because he

____ has his ears chewed off.

____ is more cautious than most.

____ is especially clever.

A weasel may pursue a mouse over
the snow because he wants to
____ eat it.

____ rustle leaves with it.

____ make mistakes.

A skunk may follow weasel and
mouse tracks to

____ see if he can race them.

____ catch the animals.

____ get sprayed.

The fox's prints may circle a
chicken coop because he is
____ looking for a way into the
coop.

____ afraid of chickens.

____ fond of eating chickens.

A raccoon may recognize the scent
of peanut butter because he has

____ smelled it in trash cans.

____ bought some at the store.

____ been given some by the
cardinals.

The bear's prints in the snow are
different from a fox's because

____ the bear's tail drags.

____ the bear plods slowly.

____ the fox leaps and bounds over
the snow.

Finish the story using only two-syllable words that make sense. Then write the story as a play.

Once upon a time there was a beautiful (girl, princess, mayor) who had skin as white as snow and lips as red as (roses, cardinals, blood). She was named Snow White.

Snow White had a (tense, tender, wicked) stepmother who was proud and vain. (Each, Another, Every) day the stepmother looked into a magic (glass, mirror, curtain). She (asked, questioned, whispered) in a shrill voice, "Who is the (prettiest, fairest, best) of all?"

One day the mirror (sighed, replied, echoed), "Snow White!" The stepmother (arranged, planned, continued) that the king's (knights, ministers, huntsman) would take the girl to the (woods, forest, planet) and kill her. The queen told him that he must bring back the little girl's heart to show that he had killed her.

The huntsman felt (angry, sorry, kind) for Snow White, so he let her run (everywhere, often, away). He killed a wild animal and took its heart to the queen.

Walking through the forest, Snow White came to a little (house, cottage, palace). She knocked on the door, but there was no (answer, replying, mistake). She opened the door and went in. She saw seven cups and (plates, windows, saucers) and seven beds. She lay down on one bed and went to sleep.

The Seven Dwarfs came home (late, often, later) that day. They lit the (lamps, candles, lumber) and

saw Snow White. They let her sleep until (dangerous, night, morning).

Snow White told the dwarfs what had (happened, changed, plenty). They asked her to live with them, which she did. She cooked and (sewed, mended, crumbled) and kept things (neat, tidy, delicious). She was kind and (tender, good, truer) with the dwarfs.

The queen found out from her magic mirror that Snow White was still (alive, wicked, lovelier). She dressed as an old, (princess, pedlar, important) woman and went into the woods carrying a fruit (jar, carrier, basket).

When she met Snow White she gave her a big (apple, fruit, kiss). When Snow White took one bite she fell to the floor in a faint.

The stepmother (laughed, called, cackled), "Now I am the fairest one of all."

When the dwarfs came home they found Snow White on the floor. They thought she looked so (lovely, quiet, beautiful) that they put her in a glass case in a (road, thicket, middle) in the forest.

One day a (brave, younger, handsome) prince came along. He begged the dwarfs to let him open the case. As he did, a piece of apple fell from Snow White's lips. She came to life and sat up.

The prince fell in love with Snow White. Soon they were married and lived happily ever after.

The following sentences have some difficult words in them. If you are not sure of a word, look it up in the Little Dictionary at the back of this book. Then mark with a check the sentences in each box that mean the same. Two or three sentences may be marked in each.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> The raccoon cavorted around the huge hemlock tree.
<input type="checkbox"/> The raccoon danced around the enormous hemlock.
<input type="checkbox"/> The raccoon sat in the enormous hemlock. | <input type="checkbox"/> We observed six cardinals and a junco.
<input type="checkbox"/> We watched six cardinals and a junco.
<input type="checkbox"/> Six cardinals and a junco followed us. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corn was stored in the silo.
<input type="checkbox"/> Corn was kept in the tall round building.
<input type="checkbox"/> Corn was milled in the barn. | <input type="checkbox"/> Birds nestled in the straw.
<input type="checkbox"/> Birds lay close together in the straw.
<input type="checkbox"/> Birds huddled in the straw. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The weasel pounced on its prey.
<input type="checkbox"/> The weasel jumped on its prey.
<input type="checkbox"/> The weasel leaped on its victim. | <input type="checkbox"/> The bear lunged angrily at the man.
<input type="checkbox"/> The bear moved slowly towards the man.
<input type="checkbox"/> Suddenly the bear rushed angrily at the man. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The noise in the thicket could not be explained.
<input type="checkbox"/> There was a mysterious noise in the thicket.
<input type="checkbox"/> There was a strange sound in the clump of small trees. | <input type="checkbox"/> The boy erased the mark from the paper.
<input type="checkbox"/> The boy has improved the mark on the paper.
<input type="checkbox"/> The boy rubbed out the mark on the paper. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> After a few days the meat was tainted.
<input type="checkbox"/> The meat spoiled after a few days.
<input type="checkbox"/> The meat was fresh for a week. | <input type="checkbox"/> The enemy pursued the skunk.
<input type="checkbox"/> The enemy followed the skunk.
<input type="checkbox"/> The enemy tunnelled for the skunk. |

Read the stories on pages 22 and 23. Then follow the directions given, and answer the questions.

THE BLACK BEAR

The black bear gets ready for winter long before cold days arrive. In the late summer and fall the bear eats as much as he can find. He eats leaves, seeds, fruit, insects, and, of course, honey. He may gain as much as three pounds a day. At the same time his fur is becoming thicker. This added thickness of fur makes for warmth.

When it becomes cold, and food is difficult to get, the bear finds himself a place to sleep. He uses a cave, the hollow of a tree, or some other warm spot. On a mild day in winter, the bear may wake up and go outside in search of food. Then he returns to his den for more sleep. By spring he has lost nearly all the weight that he gained.

THE SKUNK

The skunk is another animal that gets ready for winter during the summer months. He eats as much as he can — mice and corn, as well as other animals and plants. Then he finds himself a room that is 6 to 12 feet underground that can be reached by a tunnel. He lines his

room with dried leaves and grasses so it will be kept warm when the cold days arrive.

On mild days during the winter, the skunk may go outside. Then, when it gets cold again, he may return to his old room or find a new one.

THE RED FOX

The red fox eats many different kinds of food. He is very fond of fruit and can eat a great many apples, berries, and grapes. He also eats fish, rabbits, mice, snakes, beetles and grasshoppers.

During the winter when food is scarce he is quite willing to steal a

fat chicken, a pig or a lamb from a farm. He has even been known to kill a porcupine.

A fox does not need a den in winter but curls up wherever he happens to be. He grows pads on the soles of his feet to protect them from the cold.

THE RACCOON

From early summer until late fall a raccoon eats a great deal. He likes fruit and vegetables and some meat. He is very fond of dried corn and acorns. The raccoon begins hunting for food in early evening and continues hunting all night.

When the weather gets cold, the raccoon finds a hole high up in a tree and climbs into it. If the den is

a large one, the raccoon may live with several others. If by mistake another animal enters a raccoon's den, it is quickly driven out by the angry owner.

A raccoon may come out of his den during a January thaw to search for food. By February most of the adult raccoons are back on their rounds of nightly hunts.

1. Draw a red line under the words that tell what each animal eats.
2. Draw a green line under the words that tell where each animal sleeps in winter.
3. Draw a blue line under the words that tell what three of the animals do on winter days when it is not cold.
4. About how many pounds a day may a bear gain in the fall? _____
5. When does the bear lose weight? _____
6. How far underground is the skunk's room? _____
7. What use does the skunk make of leaves and grass? _____
8. Which animal would be most difficult for a fox to kill? _____
9. What use are the pads on the soles of the fox's feet? _____
10. What time of day does the raccoon like to hunt? _____
11. What may happen if another animal invades a raccoon's home? _____

Messages are sent in many ways. Sometimes a sound or smell or touch gives a message. We observe messages with our eyes. Finish each paragraph.

Snow sprinkled out of the sky. The sun tried to melt it but it could not. The animals decided that _____

The dog snorted as he dug in the garden. He remembered where he had buried the bone but it was not there. An odour in the air told him

Mrs. Brown began cleaning the keys of the piano. There were sticky finger-prints on some keys and muddy paw marks on others. Mrs. Brown realized that _____

Mysteriously the pile of lumber had vanished from Mr. Sword's back yard. Nails and a hammer had disappeared from his toolchest. Little hammering sounds in the cellar told him that young Tommy _____

The curtains rustled. The shutters banged. The room became colder and colder. The man knew _____

The demolition crew arrived in a truck. Hammering noises began. The mailman passing by the house knew _____

The footprints of the fox went in great leaps and bounds over the snow. There were little footprints between the fox's prints. It was clear that the fox _____

There was no mistake about it. The cat could hear breathing behind the door. She could hear the scratching of tiny claws. When she heard a little mew she was sure that _____

Underline the word that best completes each sentence. If you have difficulty with any of the words, use the Little Dictionary.

1. The red and yellow ball (dived, dance, bounced) across the grass.
2. The angry bull (lunged, stepped, cavorted) at his enemy, the wolf.
3. The hunter (arranged, lunged, observed) in which direction the wolf tracks were going.
4. The beaver (dived, stepped, pursued) into the water when he heard the danger signal.
5. If he is (pretending, presenting, practising) his music lesson, do no disturb him.
6. The mystery play on television is to be (attached, continued, snorted) next week.
7. The tired old horse (galloped, plodded, cavorted) along the road.
8. The helicopter (tunnelled, darted, circled) over the trees before it landed in the small clearing.
9. The Indian hunter (tunnelled, stalked, flashed) the enormous bear.
10. The watching cat (stalked, lunged, pounced) on the mouse when it came out of its hole.
11. The vain woman (allowed, admired, foolish) herself in the mirror.
12. The mighty river (pounced, plodded, rushed) between the giant rocks.
13. The boy's parents were (poured, amazed, certainly) when their son won the reward.
14. The silver jet (flashed, rustled, bounced) across the sky and disappeared into the clouds.
15. Another fall of snow (erased, admired, confusion) the animal tracks.
16. The circus horses (darted, plodded, galloped) around the ring.
17. When the demolition crew arrives, this building will be (vanish, wrecked, stalked).
18. As the (cavorted, search, cautious) animal crept slowly out of its den, it looked in all directions.
19. The child laughed when he heard his own (ears, echo, tongue).
20. When the rabbit caught the scent of the fox, the rabbit's nose (pursue, twitched, smell).

PRONUNCIATION KEY

ă at	ĕ red	ĭ it	ŏ not	ŭ us	ōō look
ā ate	ē me	ī bite	ō no	ū tune	oo too
är car	ĕr her	îr bird	ör for	ür fur	
är care	ĕr here	îr fire	ör more	ür pure	

Join with a line each word and its diacritical form. Then finish the phrases, using the words given. The pronunciation key will help you.

not	nōt	scare	scar	1. tie a tight _____
note	nōt	score	scōn	2. has _____ enormous
knot	nōt	scorn	scōr	3. the fierce _____ growled
at	ăt	stare	star	4. bought _____ delicious
ate	ăt	star	star	tarts
eight	ăt	stair	star	5. owl's eyes _____
throw	thrōō	grown	grōn	6. a tunnel _____ the
threw	thrō	gone	gōn	mountains
through	thrō	groan	gōn	7. add up the _____
right	rūt	bare	bar	8. will _____ a letter
rut	rūt	bear	bar	9. the _____ of the television
write	rit	bar	bar	show
stack	stāk	wade	wād	1. a _____ of strawberry pie
stake	stāk	weight	wād	2. green _____ in the
steak	stāk	weighed	wāt	refrigerator
night	nit	pure	poor	3. kissed the brave _____
knit	nit	purr	pūr	4. long _____ his majesty
knight	nit	poor	pūr	5. money for the very _____
piece	pēz	sleigh	slāt	6. will _____ into the
peace	pēz	slay	slāt	stream
peas	pēs	slate	slā	7. knights used to _____
rain	rān	her	her	dragons
ran	rān	heard	herd	8. has gained _____
reign	rān	herd	herd	9. broiled the _____

In each sentence fill in the first blank with one of the words given. Then add an interesting ending to the sentence.

adventure	bother	fiercely	nibbled	stretched
alarm	braced	flick	quills	strutted
alert	creature	keen	roam	usually

1. The giraffe _____ out its long neck to _____
2. The hound dog has such a _____ nose that it can follow a scent _____
3. As the turkey _____ across the barnyard, it _____
4. The cotton-tail rabbit _____ the lettuce leaves _____
5. The porcupine _____ its stubby tail and _____
6. The mouse is such a tiny _____ that it can _____
7. The enormous bulldog growled _____ when _____
8. The weasel, awakened by the noise, was on the _____ to _____
9. When food became scarce, the raccoon had to _____ far _____
10. With a _____ of his bushy tail, the squirrel _____
11. The raccoons _____ wash their food _____
12. The ivory and black _____ of the porcupine are used to _____
13. After the rabbit's _____ with the fox, it _____

Read the story. Then match the beginnings and endings of the sentences on page 29.

It is not often that a bird can make the headlines in the paper. However, this happened when an eagle that lived at the London zoo managed to escape. For twelve days Goldie, the eagle, was written about in the newspapers, talked about over the radio, and shown on television.

Whenever a broadcaster would tell where Goldie was, thousands of people would flock to the place to have a look at the bird. Sometimes there would be so many cars stopped with people watching Goldie that the police had to be called so the road would not remain blocked.

Some people, who know about the habits of eagles, thought that the bird would fly far away from his zoo home. Instead, Goldie spent most of his time in the park where the zoo is.

One fine afternoon when there were even more people in the park than usual to watch the bird, Goldie put on his biggest flying show. He swooped and soared over the trees for fifteen minutes, followed by hundreds of smaller birds. He

seemed to enjoy being followed by them.

When the zoo keepers tried to get Goldie out of one tree, he just flew to the top of another one. They tried putting out some of the food Goldie liked best, in the hopes that he would fly down and get it. Goldie just pretended that he didn't see it. Goldie preferred to get his own food. One day he swooped down into the lake in the park, killed a duck and ate it. Another day he decided that he'd like a goose for dinner, so he swooped down and caught a snow goose. Unluckily for Goldie, but luckily for the goose, the cries of about two hundred alarmed onlookers scared the eagle. He dropped the goose and flew off to a tree-top perch.

Through Goldie's antics some dogs got their names in the newspaper and were seen on television. Goldie picked a fight with them as they were playing in the park. Television showed angry women trying to shoo the bird away from their pets.

After twelve days of fame and freedom Goldie was trapped by two

pounds of dead rabbit. The eagle was put back in the cage with his mate. She made no fuss about him, but went on calmly eating her

dinner. Whether or not she liked having her independent husband back will never be known.

1. If the newspaper reporters had not been interested in Goldie's antics,
_____ he'd have tried to get rid of them.
2. If people had not stopped their cars to watch Goldie,
_____ he'd have had a snow-goose for dinner.
3. If the eagle had done what was expected of him,
_____ he pretended that he didn't see it.
4. If Goldie had not been a show off,
_____ their dogs would not have appeared on television.
5. If the eagle had minded the company of smaller birds,
_____ he would have flown far away from the zoo.
6. When the zoo keeper climbed a tree to get Goldie,
_____ the eagle might not have been caught.
7. When the zoo keepers put out the food Goldie liked best,
_____ they would not have written about him in the papers.
8. If the duck had been more alert,
_____ she did not show it.
9. If the crowd had not scared Goldie by shouting,
_____ they would remember how angry they had been.
10. If some women had not taken their pets for a walk,
_____ the police would not have had to be called.
11. If the owners of the dogs saw themselves on television,
_____ he would not have performed for the people in the park.
12. If Goldie had not been hungry enough to eat dead rabbit,
_____ Goldie might not have caught it.
13. If Goldie's mate liked having her husband back,
_____ the eagle just flew to another tree.

Match the words at the top to the phrases.

bleat	break	clump	freeze	price	spruce
blend	brim	crane	frown	prick	squat
blink	broad	crew	grab	prune	steak
bloom	clang	fling	grease	sketch	stool
blunt	club	flit	plume	slush	trout

1. a dried plum
2. snatch
3. the edge of a cup
4. a long beautiful feather
5. a loud ringing sound
6. a mark made by a pin
7. a slice of beef
8. throw away suddenly
9. wrinkle up the brow
10. without an edge
11. men who work on a boat
12. wink quickly
13. kill with the cold
14. an evergreen tree
15. split into pieces
16. the cry of a sheep or goat
17. partly melted snow
18. a seat without a back
19. a heavy stick
20. move lightly
21. a flower
22. melted fat
23. wide
24. walk with heavy steps
25. mix together
26. a wading bird
27. sit on one's heels
28. make a quick drawing

Mark two sentences in each group that mean the same or almost the same.
Use the Little Dictionary to help you with the more difficult words.

- The water bugs skimmed along the surface of the pond.
- The water bugs moved quickly along the top of the pond.
- The water bugs skimmed along the bottom of the pond.

- The rose petals were moist.
- The rose petals felt damp.
- The rose petals were soft to the touch.

- The orange kitten had a sleek coat.
- The orange kitten's coat was smooth and shiny.
- The orange kitten had a thick coat.

- A tremendous wave hit the ship.
- The ship was hit by a single wave.
- The ship was hit by an enormous wave.

- The animal was stunned when the tree fell on him.
- The animal was dazed by the blow when the tree fell on him.
- The animal was killed by the falling tree.

- The whale moved its flukes up and down.
- The whale swung its fins up and down.
- The whale moved the ends of its flat tail up and down.

- The boats stay near the coast.
- The boats stay near the shore.
- The boats travel far out into the ocean.

- The mysterious monster swallowed tons of food.
- The mysterious monster ate a small pile of food.
- The mysterious monster ate thousands of pounds of food.

- The octopus moved its great arms about quickly.
- The octopus struck slowly with its long arms.
- The octopus flicked its great arms about.

- The ducks waddled along as they searched for food.
- The ducks swam about looking for food.
- The ducks bobbed along swinging from side to side as they looked for food.

Read the story, and answer the questions on page 33.

Whales are the largest animals in the world. If a large whale could stand up on its tail, it would be twenty to thirty times as tall as you are. Some of the bigger whales are over 80 feet in length and weigh as much as 300,000 pounds.

The whale has a very large head. The eyes are very small for such a big animal and it cannot see well. The bones of the whale's short neck are fastened together. This makes the neck stronger, but it means that the whale cannot turn its head. A whale hears well in water even though it has no ears outside its body.

Whales are not fish. They are mammals. Fish lay eggs, but whales and other mammals give birth to their young alive. Whales feed their young on milk as cows feed their calves.

Whales do not breathe the same way that fish breathe. Fish breathe air by means of gills, and soon die if kept out of water. Whales breathe air as other animals do. When a whale is under the water it holds its breath. Whales often stay under the water ten or fifteen minutes. If a whale is frightened or hurt, it may stay under water as long as an hour. When the whale comes up to the surface of the water, it blows out air. This air turns into a cloud that shoots up into the air. When a whale does this, it is said to be "spouting".

There are two main types of whales. The types differ in the way their mouths are formed.

The first main type of whale is the baleen whale. Whales of this type have hundreds of long thin blades hanging from the roof of their mouths in two rows on each side. This is called whalebone. These whales live on tiny plants and animals that live near the surface of the water. The whale opens its mouth and takes in a great deal of water. Then it closes its mouth and shoves out the water through its lips. The edges of the whalebone act as strainers to hold the food in the mouth.

There are several kinds of baleen whales. There are the bowheads, finback whales and blue whales. The blue whale is the largest of all the whales. It is blue-grey in colour. The blue whale may be twenty-five feet long when it is born.

The second main type of whale is the toothed whale. It is quite different from the baleen. Toothed whales have peglike teeth with which they catch and hold their food. These whales can eat fish, sea birds, seals, and other whales. Their throats are much bigger than those of the baleen whales.

There are several kinds of toothed whales. There are the black whales and bottle-nosed whales. The killer whale is one of the best known. It is feared by other whales. It usually lives on seals. It has been known to eat a baleen whale twice its own size.

Many facts about whales are known, but there is still much to learn about them.

1. Is a whale larger or smaller than an elephant? _____

Write down the sentence from the story which tells you the answer to the question is right. _____

2. What is one advantage of the bones in the whale's neck being fastened together? _____

3. What is one disadvantage? _____

4. Tell two ways in which a whale is different from a fish. _____

5. What is meant when it says that the whale is spouting? _____

6. The story tells you that there are two main types of whales. It also tells you facts about these whales. Finish the following outline.

TYPES OF WHALES

I Baleen

A. Mouth _____

B. Food _____

C. Kinds _____

II Toothed

A. Mouth _____

B. Food _____

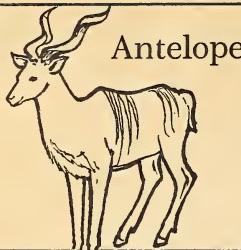
C. Kinds _____

Finish each of the following sentences, using all the two-syllable words in the brackets. Do not use the other words.

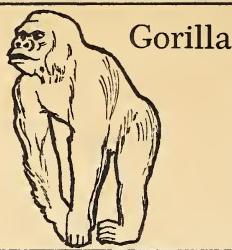
1. (returned, food, surface) The black whale dived deeper _____
2. (ocean, liner, ship) Whales are sometimes seen by people who are travelling _____
3. (penguins, seals, waddling) At the South Pole _____
4. (pieces, floating, sleek) The blue whales were swimming among _____
5. (puppies, playing, ocean) The young dolphins were _____
6. (minutes, fifteen, hours) A whale can stay underwater _____
7. (swallowed, mouthful, strained) The whale opened his jaws and took a huge _____
8. (hunters, whaling, vessels) Whales are sometimes chased by _____
9. (huge, baleen, stunned) A killer whale has been known to eat _____
10. (flukes, born, biggest) Of all the animals in the world the whale _____
11. (water, fountain, park) When a whale comes to the surface for air, it lets out a puff of moist air that looks _____
12. (useful, himself, water) The whale moves his flukes _____
13. (dangers, hunt, quickly) Young whales learn _____

Underline each word in brackets that may be used to finish the sentence.
One, two, three or four words may be underlined.

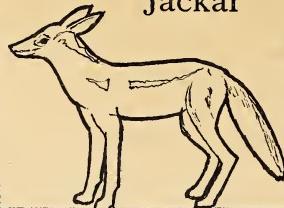
1. The horsemen rode (lovely, swiftly, smoothly, quickly) away.
2. Tom acted (strangely, partly, independently, mysteriously) as he made his plans.
3. The little girl (stretched, killed, stubbed, touched) her toe.
4. The young man (stalked, raced, arrived, stared) out of the room.
5. Although she was annoyed, she spoke (softly, loudly, quietly, bravely) to him.
6. The animal was (swimming, plunging, diving, allowing) into the water.
7. The chimes will ring (shortly, hourly, loudly, secretly) tomorrow.
8. Helen is (small, biggest, clever, younger) than her brother.
9. The children were (stretching, washing, craning, exercising) their necks to see the show.
10. The children exclaimed (quietly, excitedly, squarely, largely) when they saw the elephant.
11. The mother was (filing, ruling, packing, putting) the baskets with foods.
12. The kangaroo was (tunnelling, hoping, jumping, living) across the cage at the zoo.
13. His auntie was (scattering, attaching, dropping, sprinkling) poppy seeds onto the cakes.
14. The man stalked (quickly, furiously, bravely, lovely) into the office.
15. The wife is (piling, arranging, planning, planing) a party for her husband.
16. The demolition crew is (staring, wrecking, deciding, nestling) the building.
17. The wind is (blowing, howling, sighing, raging) fiercely.
18. The ghost kept (vanishing, moving, teasing, snorting) from sight.
19. The puppy (whined, worried, hugged, thinned) during the storm.
20. The hunters are (mounted, chasing, chased, pursuing) the tiger.
21. Jack was (supposing, deciding, pretending, doubling) he was a pirate.
22. The hunter was (telephoned, excited, scared, frightened) when he saw the tiger.



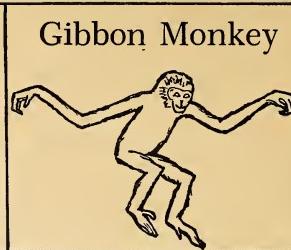
Antelope



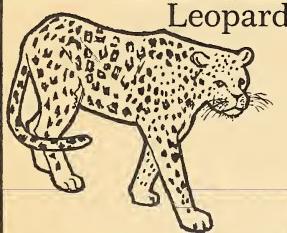
Gorilla



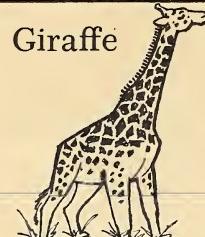
Jackal



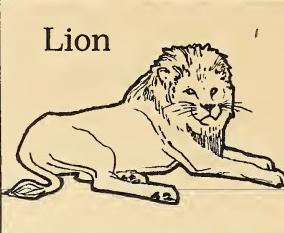
Gibbon Monkey



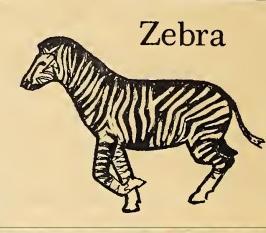
Leopard



Giraffe



Lion



Zebra

Read the stories about animals. Choose the best title for each story from this list. Print the title on the dotted line.

With a Useful Trunk

*All in the Family — Large
and Small*

*Men and Beasts — Beware
A Toy? — Not Me!*

Skyscrapers of the Jungle

*Black, Spotted, Clouded,
and Snow*

King of the Beasts
Striped Horse

Giraffes live only in Africa. They are the tallest of all living mammals. Some full-grown giraffes are eighteen feet in height.

When they are in a hurry they gallop by raising both front legs at the same time. They swish their tails back and forth. They have been known to gallop with a speed of thirty-five miles an hour.

When giraffes eat leaves they stretch their long necks among branches of trees. They grab

branches with their long tongues and then bite them off with their sharp front teeth.

When they want to drink water or eat grass, they look very funny because they must spread their front feet wide apart. Then they stretch their long necks down.

Hunters have a hard time finding giraffes because their big brown spots and their tan coloured bodies make them difficult to see among the trees.

The zebra is a horselike animal. In build and size it is very much like a horse. It lives in Africa.

There are four kinds of zebras. The best known ones are white with black stripes all over the body.

The tiger is the most dangerous of all animals. It fears only man with his gun who hunts this beast for its skin. The tiger's coat is usually rust yellow with black stripes. The largest tigers are somewhat bigger than the largest lions.

The tigers usually hunt for their food just before and after sunset.

The word *monkeys* can be used to mean both apes and tailed monkeys. Monkeys do not often live alone or in pairs. They usually live in families or in large herds. They are to be found only in very hot countries. They live on fruit and other plants. They sometimes eat eggs and birds.

The gorilla is the largest of the apes. It looks somewhat like a person. Each gorilla family travels by itself. All day the gorillas waddle along, mostly on all fours, but

Some zebras live on grassy plains and some live in rough mountains. They eat grass. Lions and leopards will attack zebras and kill them for food.

They live on deer, wild pigs and monkeys. They will steal sheep, goats and cattle.

A mother tiger has two to four babies at a time. She never leaves her kittens until she has taught them to kill large animals by themselves.

sometimes on their hind legs. The father rules the family. If his wife and children do something wrong, he punishes them. The father is very brave. If an enemy attacks, he fights. With one swing of his arm he can stun a lion.

The gibbons are the smallest of the apes. These monkeys can swing by themselves through the trees with the greatest of ease and speed. On the ground they walk and run on two feet. They can be tamed to make good pets.

Leopards live on antelope, jackals, monkeys and birds. They kill a great more than they can eat.

The leopards are at home in all kinds of places. They are good swimmers and good climbers. When they are hunted they will

often hide up in a tree.

There are several different kinds of leopards. The two most common are the black leopards and the spotted leopards. There are also the clouded leopards and the snow leopards.

Elephants are the largest living land animals. They are mammals. They can weigh as much as 10,000 pounds. Some of them are nearly twelve feet high. They are to be found in the jungles of both India and Africa.

The trunk is the most interesting part of an elephant. It is about six feet long and weighs 300 pounds. With it, the elephant can shoot a

stream of water, lift a heavy weight, or pick up a peanut. It uses its trunk to drink, smell, feed itself, and to fight anyone who attacks.

Elephants eat only plant food—leaves, bark, branches, fruit, grass, and roots. They eat at least 100 to 200 pounds of food each day and may drink 80 to 160 quarts of water. They spend almost 16 hours each day searching for food.

The lions are reddish-brown to grayish-yellow in colour with a black tuft on the tail. The male lion has a mane round its neck.

The food the lions like best is the zebra, but they will also eat a giraffe. They usually hunt for food at night. Sometimes they lie hidden at drinking places and spring on their prey suddenly. At other times

they track it down. The lion travels about alone, or with his mate, or in a small group. It can travel as far as twenty miles in one day.

The lion for many years has been known as "The King of Beasts". Lions do not always live up to this name. Sometimes they act very much afraid. However, if they are hurt, they can become very fierce.

Use the information on pages 36, 37, and 38 to answer the riddles.

lion tiger giraffe elephant leopard Gibbon monkey gorilla zebra

1. He punishes his mate if she does something wrong.
-

2. It is the tallest of all living mammals.
-

3. It doesn't need a crane to lift a heavy weight as it can use its trunk.
-

4. He is afraid of lions and leopards because these animals will eat him.
-

5. It is a wild animal, but when it is a baby it is called a kitten.
-

6. It can swing quickly from tree to tree.
-

7. This animal is known as the king of the beasts.
-

8. Unless a man has a gun, this animal is not afraid of him.
-

9. It might be seen on flat grassy land or in mountains.
-

10. This animal kills a great deal more than he can eat.
-

11. It is the largest of the apes.
-

12. The male looks different from his mate because he has a mane round his neck.
-

13. If young children saw this animal, they might call it a striped horse.
-

14. It spends more than half of every day hunting for food.
-

15. This is the most dangerous of all animals.
-

16. Zebra is its favourite food.
-

17. It has difficulty getting a drink of water because of its build.
-

18. If a farmer lost a sheep, he might think that this animal stole it for food.
-

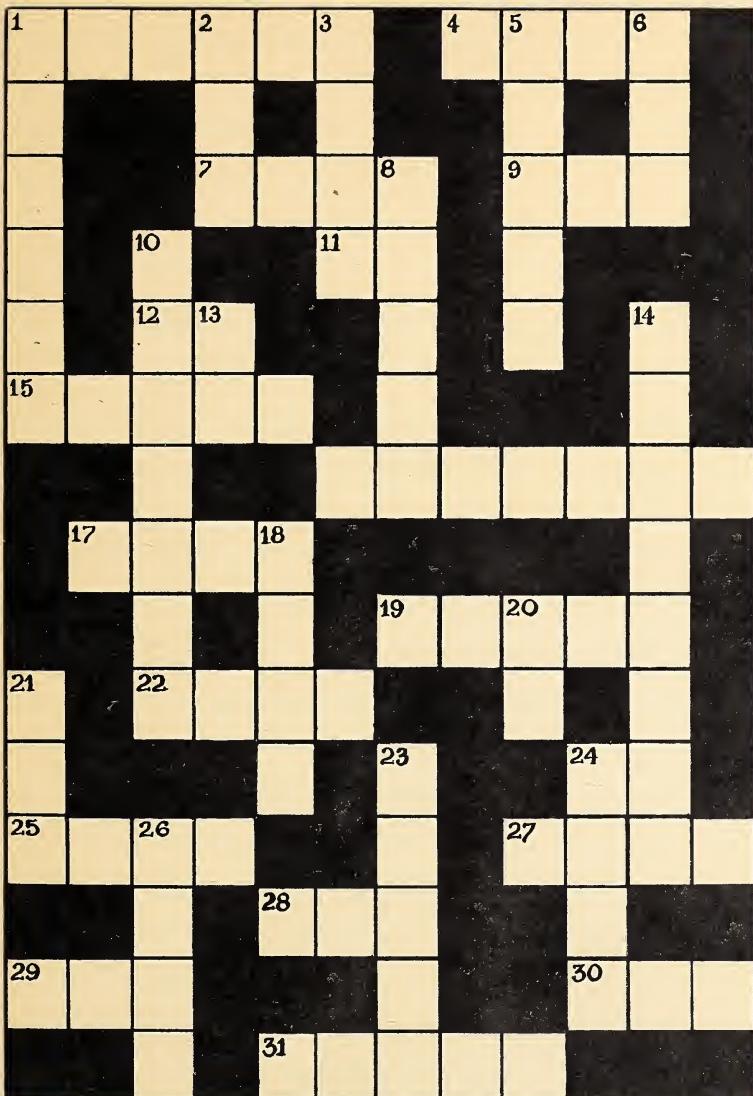
19. This animal lives only in Africa.
-

Write in the brackets after each underlined word the page number in the Little Dictionary on which the word is found. Then finish the sentence.

1. Mangroves () do not grow in this country because _____
2. When the tiger began to prowl () around, the other animals knew _____
3. You can make a torch () out of _____
4. Water might squirt () out of _____
5. When a kitten becomes nervous () she may _____
6. It was hard to see the rabbit in the undergrowth () because _____
7. We could surround () the fort with _____
8. The puppy was so independent () that it _____
9. The stone could not be hurled () because _____
10. The feather may be lifted by a mere () _____
11. We knew the animal was frantic () when it began to _____
12. With one great lunge () the wolf _____
13. We observed () the enormous _____

The following words may be used to help you with the crossword puzzle:

aunt	end	got	no	question	slow	unusual
can	enter	hate	none	right	thicker	wet
dead	faster	kind	on	rough	throw	you
dear	friend	late	out	round	tiny	
do	go	light	push	sea	to	



ACROSS

1. enemy
4. fast
7. cheap
9. gave
11. don't
12. yes
15. square
16. thinner
17. pull
19. wrong
22. early
24. from
25. uncle
27. cruel
28. in
29. can't
30. me
31. catch

DOWN

1. slower
2. beginning
3. alive
5. dark
6. dry
8. smooth
10. usual
13. off
14. answer
18. love
20. come
21. land
23. exit
24. enormous
26. some

Reread the information about animals on pages 37-38. Then fill in the following chart.

ANIMAL	ITS FOOD	ANIMAL	ITS FOOD
Giraffe	_____	Zebra	_____
Monkey	_____	Tiger	_____
Elephant	_____	Leopard	_____
ANIMAL	ITS ENEMIES	ANIMAL	ITS ENEMIES
Giraffe	_____	Zebra	_____
Tiger	_____	Monkey	_____

Each of the following phrases tells how an animal moves. Write the name of the animal after each phrase.

- gallops at thirty-five miles per hour _____
swings through trees with great speed _____
runs like a horse _____
springs on its prey _____
swims and climbs with ease _____
waddles on all fours _____
walks and runs on two feet _____
stretches its long neck to eat _____

Write down the facts you have found about the size of each animal listed.

- Giraffe 1. _____
 2. _____
Gibbon Monkey _____
Elephant 1. _____
 2. _____

Follow directions given. You may need to reread pages 37 and 38 to recall some facts.

1. If mammals feed their young on milk, print *milk* in the box at the right.
2. If an elephant is as tall as the tallest giraffe, draw an elephant's trunk in the box.
3. If two of the animals have stripes, print the first letter of the name of each animal in the boxes shown.
4. If a male gorilla will attack a lion, print *lion* in the box.
5. If the elephant's trunk weighs 10,000 pounds, print that number on the line.

6. If a giraffe swishes its tail back and forth as it gallops, print *gallop* on the line.

7. If elephants live only in Africa, put an X in the circle.
8. If gorillas like to travel in families instead of alone, print the word *family* in the box.
9. If elephants spend only three hours a day searching for food, draw a clock in the box.
10. If the zebra lives in Africa, print *zebra* on the dotted line.
.....
11. If elephants eat monkeys and other small animals, print *prey* on the line and draw a circle around it.

12. If the female lion has a mane around her neck, print *mane* on the dotted line.
.....
13. If the mother lion teaches her young to hunt, print *kittens* in the box.
14. If all leopards are spotted, draw a black spot in the circle.

Draw a line under the word or words that answer the question. One, two, or three answers may fit.

1. What kind of noise was it?
gurgling chirping starving
2. What did she use to make the pie crust?
cord shortening flour
3. What is his brother wearing?
shirt starch shorts
4. What sometimes happens to a balloon?
purrs burns bursts
5. Who is helping the sick boy?
doctor nurse fender
6. Which trees were chopped down?
curve birch fir
7. What stung him on the hand?
hornets horns germs
8. What did he draw on the chalkboard?
circles squares swords
9. What flowers grew in the garden?
jerks ferns asters
10. What were the words on the bottle?
Poison Castor Oil Parent
11. What has two legs and can fly?
partridge turkey turtle
12. What did they repair?
porch refrigerator eraser
13. How is she cooking the meat?
roasting carving broiling
14. What did he see at the zoo?
giraffes tigers gorillas
15. What kind of bird was it?
shark lark sport
16. Which way did they drive?
north south curl
17. Which buildings did he see?
church cork garage
18. What colour was her dress?
orange purple churn
19. What lives in water?
perch lobster burst
20. What vegetables grew in the garden?
corn turnip parsnips
21. What kind of person is he?
loyal stern friendly
22. What did the girls wear?
skirt scarf sport
23. What game are the children playing?
dark hard darts
24. How did the food taste?
sweet sour firm
25. What did the car go round?
curve corns corner
26. What can be seen in the house?
iron furniture curtains

Choose the two-syllable word that makes the best sense.

The jungle flowers began to (curl, curly, uncurl) their petals. All around the air was hot and (steam, unsteam, steamy). The air was filled with the scents of flowers (unburst, bursting, burst) open.

The dolphin swam (swifter, swift, swiftly) away from his enemy. He (joined, rejoined, joining) his playful friends. They (appeared, disappeared, appearing) above the surface every few minutes.

Choose the three-syllable word that makes the best sense.

The mysterious creatures moved (nervous, nervously, nervousness) through the jungle. The path they took was an (untravel, untravelling, untravelled) one. It led through the undergrowth to a clearing that was (crowded, uncrowded, uncrowding).

The boy worked independently and (steady, steadily, unsteady) with the broken puppet. He (twisted, untwisted, retwisted) the strings. Then he (unscrambled, scrambled, scrambling) the parts that had been rearranged.

As the men were (tunnelled, tunnel, tunnelling) for the subway, they discovered an old chest filled with money. For a short time there was a great deal of (happier, unhappy, happiness) among the men as they thought the money would be theirs. Then they found out that they were (take, mistaken, mistaking).

Once the big house had been (surround, surrounding, surrounded) by trees. The trees had been cut down and never (replaced, replanted, removed). Now the windows at the house were (shaded, protected, unshaded).

The painters used blow-torches for (moving, removing, remove) the old paint. They sandpapered (careful, carefully, carelessly) to make sure the wood was smooth. They were able to (repaint, refinish, remember) the old room.

The gems that had been stolen were (covered, recovered, covering) by the police. How they were stolen is still (unexplained, explaining, explain). The gems are (remains, remained, remaining) in safe-keeping until the mystery is cleared up.

Here is the index for Auntie Katushka's Cookbook. Use it to answer the questions on page 47.

BREADS

- Banana Bread 4
keeps well in the refrigerator
Bread Sticks 2
roll into sticks the size of a pencil, delicious if sprinkled with poppy seeds
Doughnuts 4
can be sprinkled with sugar or iced
Hot Cross Buns 3
with a sugar icing
Old-fashioned Buckwheat Cakes 5
serve with butter, honey or syrup
Plain Home-made Bread 2
made with yeast, takes about 3 hours to make

CAKES AND COOKIES

- Chocolate Cake 7
extra-special with date cream filling
Chocolate Crisps 8
little cookies filled with nuts
Fluffy Yellow Cake 7
delicious three-layer cake

DESSERTS

- Blueberry Tarts 10
serve them warm
Coconut Ice-cream Balls 9
serve with chocolate sauce

- Orange Whip 9

whipped cream and orange juice make this especially delicious

- Strawberry Shortcake 11
top with whipped cream

EGG DISHES

- Scrambled Eggs 12
add extra milk, then cook slowly
Stuffed Eggs 13
serve cold with meat and salad

MEAT AND FISH

- Clambake 16
cook outside on the shore
Fresh Trout 16
fry in butter
Hash 15
left-overs fried in a pan
Meat Loaf 15
add extra onion
Pot Roast of Beef 14
serve with sour cream gravy

POULTRY

- Chicken Pie 17
bake till crust is golden brown
Roast Duck 17
serve with chunks of apple

VEGETABLES

- Green Peas 18
good with white sauce
Spinach 19
cook for eight minutes

Auntie Katushka began making bread at ten o'clock one morning. About what time was she finished baking it? _____

Andrewshek liked his auntie's cookies that were made with chocolate and nuts. On what page of her cookbook might he find a picture of them? _____

When Auntie had some dough left over, she made bread sticks. About how big did the cookbook say they should be? _____

When Auntie and Andrewshek went to the sea-shore, they dug up shells. On what page of the cookbook does it tell how to bake these shellfish? _____

Sometimes when Auntie had leftover meat she would fry it in a pan with potatoes and vegetables all chopped up. On what page of the cookbook does it tell how to do this? _____

Andrewshek had two breakfasts he liked best. One was on page 12 of the cookbook, the other on page 5. What were his two favourite breakfasts? _____

Auntie made two desserts with whipped cream. On what pages of her cookbook were these listed? _____

While she was baking bread, Auntie thought she might as well make some doughnuts. On what page did she look to check the recipe? _____

Auntie had a special cake she made for parties. It was very tall and yellow. It had many eggs in it. What was the name of this cake? _____

Andrewshek liked the way Auntie cooked a pot roast. It would come from the oven crisp and brown. What kind of gravy did she make for it? _____

When Auntie Katushka is having visitors, she has a very special main course she likes to serve. It is served with pieces of apple. What is this special dish? _____

What did Auntie serve for dinner the day she looked up pages 14, 18, 19 and 10? _____

Draw a red line under the part of the sentence that answers question 1.
Draw a green line under the part of the sentence that answers question 2.

At the store, Mrs. Barns bought one pound of butter, five pounds of sugar and a dozen eggs.

1. How many pounds of butter did Mrs. Barns buy?
2. How many eggs?

After Mrs. Barns spread the icing on the cake, she let Tommy lick the spoon.

1. Who iced the cake?
2. What did she let Tommy do?

When Tommy asked for a third piece of cake, Mrs. Barns paid no attention to him.

1. What did Tommy want?
2. What did Mrs. Barns do?

Tommy's big brother, Don, said that Tommy was greedy and should not have any more cake.

1. Who is Don?
2. What did he say about Tommy?

When the Barns family went on a picnic to Karmar Park, Mrs. Barns packed cold roast beef, rolls, pickles, date squares, cheese and fruit in a basket.

1. Where did the Barns go for a picnic?
2. What did they eat for lunch?

On Saturday morning, Mrs. Barns baked two pies, one banana layer cake, one dozen bran muffins and tea biscuits.

1. When did Mrs. Barns bake?
2. What kind of cake did she make?

At the park the children watched some ducks swimming in the stream.

1. What birds did the children see?
2. What were the birds doing?

The children took off their shoes and socks and waded in the shallow pond.

1. What did the children take off?
2. What did they do then?

The children's grandmother wore a beautiful brightly-coloured shawl over her shoulders.

1. What words describe the shawl?
2. Where did she wear it?

When the children's grandfather came from the old country, he brought each of his grandchildren a present which had been made by a silversmith.

1. From where did the children's grandfather come?
2. What did he bring with him?

Finish the phrases in each section, using the words given.

counter, shaker, quietest, liner,
sharper, paler, sweeper, teacher

1. is a grade three _____
2. entered the _____ room
3. used a _____ pencil
4. pick up the salt _____
5. sailed on an ocean _____
6. fix the carpet _____
7. on the kitchen _____

cooler, sticker, layer, swiftest,
stretcher, robber, taller, loudest

1. caught the _____
2. crossed the _____ stream
3. heard the _____ blast
4. carried him on a _____
5. put the _____ on the window
6. ate a piece of _____ cake
7. became _____ towards evening

keeper, youngest, killer, trapper,
sucker, freshest, trucker, listener

1. works as a fur _____
2. this is the _____ cake
3. be a zoo _____
4. be a good _____ and speaker
5. is the _____ camper
6. licked an all-day _____
7. caught a _____ whale

bitter, stranger, sharpest, widest,
coolest, closer, crossest, marker

1. is a _____ in the city
2. used a magic _____
3. was the _____ night that week
4. crossed the _____ river
5. tasted very _____
6. needs the _____ knife
7. was the _____ bulldog

skipper, drummer, ruler, tamer,
zipper, smoothest, largest, curler

1. draw lines with the _____
2. skated on the _____ ice
3. was the _____ of the ship
4. is a good lion _____
5. will be a _____ boy
6. left a _____ in her hair
7. broke the _____ on her dress

officer, thickest, trainer, teller,
strangest, waiter, winner, chopper

1. is the _____ of the prize
2. is a lion _____
3. is an _____ in the air force
4. spoke to the bank _____
5. heard the _____ story
6. is a _____ in a restaurant
7. bought a new meat _____

The following are: 1. names of people; 2. kinds of animals; 3. titles of books. Mark each item with a 1, 2 or 3 to show to which group it belongs.

- () Silver Skates () Brown, R. S. () giraffe () porcupine
() Goose Girl () Knight, John N. () Beauty and the Beast
() Ringtail () Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp () weasel
() Cardinal, R. () Attic of the Wind () Winnie the Pooh
() dolphin () Wentworth, B. () Crabtree, B. () whale
() Dr. Doolittle at the Circus () Dawson, Alex () raccoon
() Hansel and Gretel () Burrows, M. () Noonday Friends
() skunk () donkey () Page, A. E. () Fountain, Alice
() zebra () Dawson, Dr. B. () deer () Sharp Ears
() All About Elephants () Kipling, R. () kangaroo
() Joyce, J. R. () lion () Padolina, Helen () fox

Arrange each group in alphabetical order under its heading.

Here are the names of some books. You may have them in your classroom or you may get them from the library. Read the names of the books. Then find the story that tells about each book. Write the name of the book on the line under each story on pages 51 and 52.

Backyard Birds

Buffalo Bill

Jump the Rope Jingles

Punch and Judy

The Painted Pig

Let's Go Outdoors

The Dumplings and the Demons

What's for Lunch, Charley?

Three Little Chinese Girls

Elfrida and the Pig

If I Were a Bird

This is the story of a very clever little girl. She could play the piano and do sums as long as your arm. But she was not happy. She wanted a doll but her parents wouldn't get her one. How a pig helped make this little girl happy is told in this book. Once you have read the title you will know the girl's name.

This is the true story of a man who lived in the United States over a hundred years ago. He was the leader of a wild west show. Many people flocked to see his show, in which there were many cowboys and Indians. This man had an unusual name that is the title of the book.

Once a little boy spoke to a door-man of a very big hotel, and then he dared to go into three other big hotels. This same boy forgot to take his lunch box to school. Then he decided what he wanted to do about lunch.

He looked fat but was fed nothing at all. In his side was a small slit to put money. His owner was a little Indian girl who lived in Mexico. She never had money to drop into this slit. The piggie bank was painted yellow with pink roses.

Snails, turtles, worms, ants, bees, spiders, frogs, and toads are all little animals but are interesting ones. The writer of this book knew what questions her own children asked about these creatures. She also knew that children like books with plenty of pictures. After you have read her book, you may want to go outside and see some of these animals for yourself.

One of the most famous of all puppets was named for a man who was born in Italy about four hundred years ago. The man's name was Puncinella and he was an actor. It was not long before his part was played by a puppet. The puppet was called Punchinella. Later in England, it was called Punch. This book is a play for puppets.

Once upon a time there lived some little girls whose names were Jade, Pearl and Jasmine. These girls lived in China. In the story they visit their grandmother and go to their uncle's farm.

Twice each year when the days and nights are the same length, the people in Japan make a special kind of food. This special food is a rice dumpling. When one Japanese family made a dumpling it spoke to them. Strange things happened.

The little boy who speaks the words of this book has one very special interest. He likes to listen to and watch birds. He thinks that if he were a bird he could whistle and sing better.

"Bluebells, cockleshells,
evy-ivy-over.

Dr. Brown, a very good man,
Teaches children all he can."

This is part of a rhyme that some children say as they skip with a rope. This book has many such rhymes for skipping.

Some books you may read because they are exciting. Still others you may read because you want to find out something. You might like to read this book if you are interested in the birds near your home.

The children on Laurel Avenue went to the library one Saturday morning. The librarian put on display the eleven books listed on page 51.

Read each paragraph and answer the questions. You may need to reread what was said about the books on pages 51 and 52.

1. Elizabeth paid close attention as the librarian talked about two books that told about other countries. Elizabeth was delighted to find that one of these books was about Mexico. She chose that book. What was it called?
-

2. Linda also liked books about other countries. She was satisfied when she was able to get a book about China. What were the names of the three characters in the book?
-

3. Rick liked stories about people who lived long ago. He especially liked adventure stories about the wild west. He chose the book about Buffalo Bill. In what country did the story take place?
-

4. Last year Rod's parents took him to England. He saw an outdoor puppet show in a park and became interested in knowing more about puppets. He was surprised to learn that the

famous character Punch was once played by a person. What was the person's name?

5. The librarian talked about a book in which a pig helped make a girl happy. Jean wondered how such a queer thing could happen. She decided to ask the librarian for this book. What did the little girl in the story want?
-

6. Ted's little brother is too young to go to the library but he likes books. Ted got a book for his brother that had plenty of pictures and told about animals. What was the name of the book?
-

7. Annie, a girl who had come from Scotland, knew many games to play which were new to her friends. In one book she found a skipping rhyme she had heard in the old country. What was the first line of this rhyme?
-
-

Jane got three books out of the library. She got a *Cookbook for Young People*, which told how to cook all sorts of delicious foods. She got a book called *Jungle Animals* which told about wild animals. The third book was called *Only Make-believe* which meant there were no true stories in it.

Mark with C those items that would be found in the cookbook.

Mark with J those items that would be found in the book about wild animals.

Mark with M those items that would be in the book of make-believe stories.

- ____ bake for fifty minutes
- ____ the goose chatted with the boy
- ____ the elephant has ivory tusks
- ____ the elf slid down the golden moonbeam
- ____ add the rind of a lemon
- ____ the herd prowls at night
- ____ is an enemy of the zebra
- ____ live in rough mountains
- ____ fold in stiffly beaten eggs
- ____ can become very fierce
- ____ your young daughter shall not die
- ____ cream shortening and sugar
- ____ no one could hurl the pancake
- ____ heat honey to boiling point
- ____ the queen of the fairies sighed
- ____ makes six to eight servings
- ____ the zebra played the guitar
- ____ when set, turn out of mold
- ____ add scalded milk to sugar
- ____ had the golden touch
- ____ the clown tried to cheer up the freight train

- ____ the greedy giant grabbed all the sandwiches
- ____ the tiger sang a song
- ____ heard about the penguins' mysterious picnic
- ____ measure one-half cup
- ____ danced around the fairy ring
- ____ is the largest of the apes
- ____ its trunk is six feet long
- ____ observe the naughty chick
- ____ the wolf unwound the bobbin
- ____ are eaten by leopards
- ____ stole the king's goose
- ____ hunts from dusk to dawn
- ____ the lion was the best musician
- ____ wash prunes and add water
- ____ all the mayors began to sneeze
- ____ the cardinal acted as chief speaker
- ____ replace water with pineapple juice
- ____ the male has a mane round its neck
- ____ walnuts may be added to brown sugar

Add the ending **ly**, **ful**, **less**, or **ness**. Then answer the questions.

1. The dread_____ explosion rocked the city. Everyone was surprised at the loud_____ of the blast, and the thick_____ of the smoke that blanketed the city. Firemen fought brave_____ to put out the fire. Newspapermen on the scene realized that this was an event_____ night.
2. Several members of the club prowled quiet_____ around the castle looking for the secret door to the cellar. One boy nervous_____ pushed a button near the fireplace. Silently and mysterious_____ the fireplace swung back. The boys admired the clever_____ of the builder. They quick_____ followed a stairway to the cellar. They were amazed at the crooked_____ of the stairs. They noticed the damp_____ of the cellar. They observed the thick_____ of the walls. The boys stumbled on excited_____ .
3. The officers listened calm_____ as the captain told them about the strange pilot_____ plane. It had a noise_____ motor so that no one had heard it coming. It had landed smooth_____ in a

field as if it had been piloted careful_____ by a person. The captain and the men searched frantical_____ for clues about the mystery plane. They were hope_____ they would discover who had sent it before dark_____ came.

4. The mysterious sound broke the still_____ of the night. The lioness sprang to attention and listened alert_____. The cubs gave a help_____ cry and moved farther into the black_____ of the cave. Sudden_____ torches burst into flame.

How do you know that the city was shaken by the blast? _____

Why did the boys admire the builder of the fireplace? _____

Why had no one heard the plane arrive? _____

How did the lioness know that she and her cubs were in danger ? _____

Read the stories and answer the questions on pages 56, 57 and 58.

A caterpillar was crawling along the road when he came to a milestone that was about three feet high. He looked up at it and thought it was a mountain. He climbed and climbed. He was very satisfied with himself when he got to the top. "How amazed everyone will be when they discover I can climb so high," he said.

"That's a long way for a caterpillar," said a fox who was nearby, "but it still doesn't make it a mountain." With a little jump the fox jumped over both caterpillar and milestone.

This story seems to tell that
— caterpillars can crawl faster than foxes.
— what seems difficult to one person is easy for another.
— a mountain is higher than a milestone.

What word in the story means surprised? _____
find out? _____

a stone marker showing the number of miles? _____

A mouse met a snail creeping along very slowly. The mouse looked at the snail curiously and

said, "I wouldn't want to be you, poor snail. You have to carry your house on your back everywhere you go. I don't know how you crawl around under all that weight. I can dash across a room in a minute, but it would take you a whole day."

"That's true, dear mouse," the snail answered. "You can run quickly, but then you have to. When a cat is chasing you from one corner of a room to the other, wouldn't it be nice to have a hide-out on your back?"

"Yes, it would be," said the mouse. "You are a lucky creature."

This story seems to tell that
— a shell is very heavy.
— a mouse is smarter than a snail.
— speed isn't everything.

What word in the story means in a strange way? _____
run quickly? _____
running after? _____

There was once a mouse who lived in a barn. And in the floor of the barn there was a little hole. The grain which the farmer stored in the barn sifted down through the hole.

So the mouse was never hungry. In fact, he began boasting to his friends about how well-off he was. He decided to make the hole a little bigger and then invite the other mice to come and see how rich he was. He promised to treat them all.

When he had made the hole larger he asked his friends to come. He led them to the hole only to find it was no longer there. The large hole had been noticed by the farmer who had blocked it up.

- The story seems to tell that
- a mouse should not live in a barn.
 - if you boast about a good thing, you may lose it.
 - a large hole is better than a small one.

What word in the story means bragging? _____
closed? _____

The lion, who thought of himself as king of the beasts, lived in a lair in the jungle. Every morning he stepped out of his lair, looked around, and gave three loud roars. Then he would hunt many animals, eat them and return to his lair.

A jackal who watched the lion decided he could be like the lion.

He followed the lion around and ate what the lion left over. He ate so much he nearly burst. When he had eaten a great deal he said, "Who does this lion think he is? I am stronger and cleverer than he. I'll step out of my cave in the morning and tell the world that I am king of the beasts."

That night he went to sleep in his den. The next morning he woke up and stepped out. He tried to give three dreadful roars as the lion did but all that came out was a silly howl. The other animals laughed. They knew the jackal could not be king just by acting like the lion.

This story seems to tell that

- you can't be something you're not just by acting the part.
- jackals eat more than lions.
- you should not think yourself smarter than your friends.

What word in the story means animals? _____
a lion's home? _____
terrible? _____

A wolf met a dog near the forest one night. The wolf was lean and hungry because he had not been able to find much food. The dog was fat and sleek.

"How is it," asked the wolf, "that you do so well?"

"That's easy. You could be fed as I am if you would do the work I do," answered the dog.

"I am willing to work," said the wolf, "as long as I can get some food. What do you do?"

"I watch my master's house at night to make sure no robber gets in," said the dog.

"I could do that," said the wolf. "I will come with you." Just then the wolf noticed something around the dog's neck. "What is that?" he asked.

"Oh, that," said the dog, "is my collar."

"What's it for?" asked the wolf.

"It is where my chain is fastened," said the dog. "My master sometimes ties me up. I don't mind because I am free most of the time and think of all the food I get."

"No thank you," said the wolf, "I would rather be free and starve than be a slave on a chain and well-fed."

The story seems to tell that

- a dog doesn't like a chain.
- freedom is more important than anything else.
- a wolf does not like food.

What word in the story means
glossy? _____
thief? _____
be very hungry? _____

An ant, who was very very thirsty, crawled cautiously down the side of a well. As he was about to drink, he slipped into the water. Near the well there was a tree and in the tree there sat a dove. When the dove saw the ant in the water, she broke off a twig and dropped it in the well. The ant climbed on the twig and was saved.

Just then the ant saw a man coming along. He was a bird catcher who wanted to catch the dove. He was putting lime on a long pole. The ant bit the man. He dropped the pole and made such a loud noise that the dove was frightened away. The bird was saved by the ant she had helped.

This story seems to tell that
— ants drink water from wells.
— ants don't like loud noises.
— even animals show how grateful they are by helping each other.

What word in the story means
wanting a drink? _____
a kind of bird? _____
carefully? _____

Reread pages 56, 57, and 58. Then finish the sentences.

1. Before the caterpillar climbed up the milestone, he _____
2. After the fox spoke to the caterpillar, he _____
3. Before the snail spoke up, the mouse felt _____
4. After the snail explained the use of his house, the mouse realized _____
5. After the grain sifted down through the hole, the mouse _____
6. After the hole was made bigger, the farmer _____
7. As soon as the lion stepped out of his lair, he _____
8. As soon as the jackal tried to roar, he made _____
9. Before the wolf heard about the chain, he thought the dog _____
10. After the wolf heard about the chain, he decided _____
11. As the ant crept cautiously down the side of the well, he _____
12. As soon as the dove saw the ant in the well, she _____
13. After the ant bit the man, the dove _____

Write in each bracket the page number of the Little Dictionary on which you find the underlined word. Write the meaning that fits the sentence.

1. She was given directions for making the clothes. () _____

What direction are you going to take? () _____

2. The crane cannot possibly move the twigs to its nest. () _____

They will bring a crane to the place where demolition begins. () _____

3. The officer and the private were admiring the truck. () _____

The private party is being held in the ballroom. () _____

4. You should strain the vegetables before you arrange the plates. () _____

It was a strain to lift the heavy boxes. () _____

5. The model wore a beautiful fur coat. () _____

We cannot keep the model ship in this case. () _____

6. The staff of the camp worked closely together. () _____

The singer followed the notes on the staff. () _____

7. The trainer can handle the lion and the tiger. () _____

The handle of the door is broken. () _____

Finish each sentence by using the words in brackets.

1. If you wanted to make a gift pretty, you could use _____, _____, or _____, but not _____.
(pickles, ribbons, flowers, paper)
2. If you were going to cook a meal, you could use a _____, a _____, or a _____, but not a _____.
(skillet, frying pan, knife, mousetrap)
3. In making a party dress, a woman could use _____, _____, or _____, but not _____.
(silk, satin, calico, lace)
4. You could take a ride in a _____ boat, a _____ boat, or a _____ boat, but not in a _____ boat.
(gravy, canal, ferry, sail)
5. To keep warm you could use _____ or _____, but not _____ or _____.
(quilts, washcloths, blankets, baggage).
6. Women might wear _____, _____, or _____, but not _____.
(shawls, aprons, harnesses, stockings)
7. A _____, a _____, and a _____ are parts of a boat, but a _____ is not.
(canal, prow, stern, mast)
8. You can eat _____ and _____ but you cannot eat _____ or _____.
(sugar, plaster, treacle, bobbins)
9. A boat can sail on the _____ or _____ but not on the _____ or _____.
(garden, ocean, canal, willows)
10. In a picnic basket you might take _____ or _____ but not _____ or _____.
(pickles, penguins, veal, thickets)
11. A rooster might _____, _____, or _____, but not _____.
(squawk, howl, fly, crow)

Read the stories, and follow the directions given on page 63.

WILD DUCKS

Ducks are very interesting waterfowl. The males are called drakes and the females are called ducks. The young, whether they are male or female, are called ducklings.

Ducks usually build their nests on the ground and near water. Once the female has laid her eggs, the drake usually leaves her. She must look after the eggs all by herself and keep enemies away. When the ducklings are hatched she has to teach them everything they must know.

There are many different kinds of ducks in Canada and the United States. The mallard is likely the best known. The male is one of the most beautiful waterfowl. The whole of the head and neck are glossy green, with a white ring reaching almost around his neck. The wings are brownish-grey tipped with blue. The female has to be much duller in colour. She must avoid notice as she sits on her eggs with no husband to protect her. She has dark brown feathers edged with buff. It is the female that makes the loud quacking sound. Mallard ducks will eat almost any vegetable or animal matter.

WILD GEESE

Other well-known waterfowl are geese. The males are called ganders and the females are called geese. The young are known as goslings.

Geese make their homes on the ground near water. Sometimes they live on an island. While the female sits on the eggs, the gander acts as policeman. If anyone comes near the nest, the gander will attack, using his sharp beak and strong wings. Goslings stay with their parents for about a year. Then they become independent.

The Canada Goose is called a honker because of its very strange voice. It makes a loud single honk over and over again. The call is not always the same because sometimes it is high and sometimes it is low.

The whole neck and head of this goose are black except for a white patch on each cheek near the eyes. The back and wings are brownish-grey.

They are remarkable fliers, travelling very long distances. They frequently travel at speeds of fifty to sixty miles an hour. Geese are among the most interesting of all sky travellers.

To compare ducks and geese, answer the following questions in a word or phrase.

DUCKS

GEES

1. What are the young called? _____
2. What is the male called? _____
3. What is the female called? _____
4. Where do they build their nests? _____

5. What does the male do while the female sits on the eggs? _____

6. Who care for the young birds? _____

7. Name the most common kind. _____

Finish each sentence.

1. The male mallard can be recognized by its _____

2. The female mallard has a dull colouring because _____

3. Mallard ducks eat _____

4. The Canada Goose is called a honker because _____

5. The Canada Goose can be recognized by its _____

6. The Canada Goose can travel at a rate of _____

7. Both ducks and geese live _____

Use a two-syllable word to fill in each blank. Write a title for each paragraph.

1.

guns, feathers, grasses, lake,
settled, arrows, alive, water

Long ago, Indians had to shoot
with bows and _____.

They took the skin of a dead bird
which had its _____ on it.
They stuffed it with leaves and
_____. They put the bird
in the _____. The live bird
thought the stuffed bird was
_____. The live bird
_____ down on the water
and was shot. Hunters still use
decoys to trick birds.

2.

graceful, slightly, protects, birds,
parents, cygnets, beautiful, quite,
female, largest, island, nearly

Swans are the _____ of all
the waterfowl. Most swans have
white feathers and short black legs.
They have very long necks which
are _____ curved. Baby
swans are called _____.
They are not as pretty as their
_____. Swans like to build
their nests on an _____.
As the female sits on her eggs,
the male _____ her against enemies.

3.

jumps, members, duckling, hollow,
swampy, descends, woodland, hole

One of the more interesting
_____ of the duck
family is the wood duck. It is found
in _____ streams
and _____ places. It makes
its nest in a _____ tree. It
is interesting to observe how the
young duck descends from its nest
and gets to the water. It jumps
down from the tree. Then the
mother carries the _____
on her back to the stream.

4.

returned, way, distance, harmless,
captured, number, removed, metal,
warm, Arctic, harmed, sunny

How do people find out that birds
fly a long _____? They
learn through bird-banding. Birds
are _____ in harmless
traps. A band made of _____
has a name and _____
on it. This is fastened to the leg of
the bird. When next the bird is
caught, the band is _____
and _____ to the
person who put it on. The routes
birds follow are mapped.

Match the words to the phrases.

backwards	chestnut	downpour	eyelid	keepsake	postcard
blindfold	cobweb	earthquake	farewell	masterpiece	spokesman
bloodhound	cockpit	eavesdrop	homeward	midnight	Thanksgiving
broadcast	cockroach	eyebrow	housekeeper	peacock	waterfall

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. a special day for giving thanks | 13. send speech or music by radio |
| 2. twelve o'clock at night | 14. a dog for hunting |
| 3. to cover the eyes | 15. a spider's web |
| 4. opposite of forwards | 16. a black beetle |
| 5. a person who speaks for another person | 17. a person who looks after a house |
| 6. a shaking of the ground | 18. a good-bye |
| 7. the skin that opens and shuts over the eye | 19. a card on which a message may be sent by mail |
| 8. the fall of water over rocks | 20. a bird with bright feathers |
| 9. hair above the eye | 21. on the road home |
| 10. a large tree that bears nuts | 22. a heavy rain |
| 11. listen secretly to what is said | 23. work done with great skill |
| 12. something kept because of the giver | 24. the place where the pilot sits in an airplane |

Read the story and answer the questions.

Many gypsies travelling about the land passed through the little town of Bartolda. Their caravans would come creaking along the narrow streets. They would stop in the market-place and stay for several days. Some of the gypsies were not trusted by the townspeople. Some mornings, after the gypsies left, chickens, geese and ducks had disappeared. Although no one had seen the gypsies stealing the birds, everyone was ready to blame them.

One spring day, several caravans of gypsies arrived in Bartolda. The people stopped them and told them to go away. That night several fires broke out in barns and haystacks near the town. While no one could prove it, many people said that the gypsies had started the fires. The mayor was so angry he decreed that no more gypsies would be allowed to enter the town.

There was one gypsy who had not heard about the mayor's order for he had been wandering alone in another part of the land. This gypsy's name was Sartar. He had a caravan pulled by an old horse. In his caravan there were pots and

pans, skillets and knives, quilts and blankets, and rolls of calico and cotton. Sartar traded and sold his goods wherever he went.

One day Sartar and his old horse came plodding along the road to Bartolda. He had been there many times. He remembered how children followed him about asking to see the interesting wares inside his van. He remembered how they loved to watch him make things for he was very clever with his hands.

Now, as Sartar arrived, he was surprised to be greeted by children yelling, and throwing stones at his van. At once the two town policemen told him to get out of the town and never come back. Sadly Sartar made his way back to the highway. He wondered what he had done to be treated so cruelly. He made his camp near the river just above the dam. From his camp he could see the rooftops of Bartolda.

When Sartar went to the river to get some water he noticed that several stones in the dam were loose. The water behind the dam seemed about to push out the stones. Sartar knew that if any of

the stones moved, the water would break through the dam. It would rush down and flood the town.

Sartar had to make up his mind. He could forget the people of Bartolda and go on his way out of danger. Or he could try to warn them of what might happen.

Sartar quickly travelled back into town knowing that the people might throw stones at him. He left his van in a little back street that was not busy. Then he ran to the middle of the town. He slipped into the big church and began to ring the church bell. Of course, many

people came running. When they saw Sartar they were very angry, and some began to yell and throw things at the pedlar.

The mayor of the town stopped them and asked Sartar to speak. When Sartar explained what was happening, the people forgot their anger. The townsmen rushed for their tools and hurried to the dam. Sartar brought his van to the market square. That evening he had many things to tell the children who came to see his interesting wares and to watch him at work.

1. What made the people think they could not trust the gypsies? _____
2. How did Sartar earn a living? _____
3. Why did the children throw stones at Sartar who had once been their friend? _____
4. What proof is there that Sartar cared about the people of Bartolda? _____
5. What proof is there that Sartar was brave? _____
6. Why did Sartar ring the church bell? _____
7. How do you know that the people paid attention to the mayor of the town? _____
8. Give the story a title. _____

PRONUNCIATION KEY

ă	at	ĕ	red	ĭ	it	ŏ	not	ŭ	us	ōō	look
ā	ate	ē	me	ī	bite	ō	no	ū	tune	ōō	too
ăr	car	ĕr	her	îr	bird	ôr	for	ûr	fur		
är	care	ĕr	here	îr	fire	ôr	more	ûr	pure		

Join with a line each word and its diacritical form. Then finish the phrases, using the words given.

dyed	dĕd	sign	sĕn	1. an apron for the _____
did	dĕd	scene	sĭn	2. the blue cloth was _____ purple
died	dĕd	seen	sĭn	3. an enormous killer _____
made	măd	hole	hōl	4. a poster is a kind of _____
maid	măd	whole	whāl	5. plastered up the _____
mad	măd	whale	whāl	6. watched the water _____ along
floe	flō	one	wŭn	7. floated on an ice _____
flew	flōo	won	ōn	8. the third _____ of the play
flow	flōo	own	ōn	9. the flowers _____
reigns	rāns	ewes	ūs	10. carried his _____ baggage
rains	răñ	use	ūs	
reins	răñ	us	ăs	
hair	hĕr	waist	wĕst	1. a belt round her _____
hear	hĕr	waste	wăst	2. the king _____ over his kingdom
hare	hăr	west	wăst	3. the lambs followed the _____
yak	yōk	style	stĭl	4. latest _____ in clothes
yolk	yōk	steal	stĕl	5. add the _____ of an egg
yoke	yăk	stile	stĕl	6. combed her _____
				7. tried to _____ from the bank
				8. never _____ time
				9. tied the horse's _____
				10. a _____ was chased by a fox

Fill in the first blank in each sentence by using a word at the top of the page. Then write an interesting ending for the sentence.

stubbled
stutting
robbed
jammed

zipper
setting
chopping
shedding

knotted
fattest
hugged
mapped

batter
zigzagged
winning
stepping

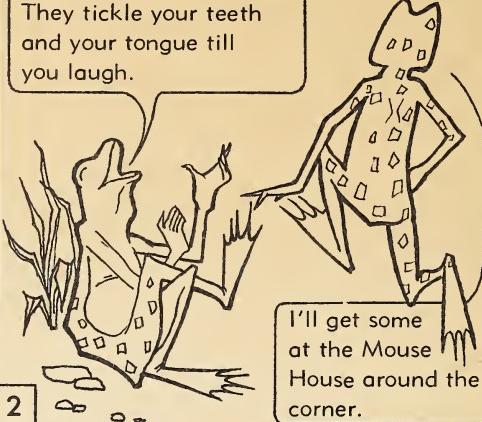
1. The lightning _____ across the sky and the _____
2. Joe _____ the two bits of rope together to _____
3. Three masked bandits _____ the store _____
4. At yesterday's baseball game the first _____ made a _____
5. Mrs. Woods replaced the _____ in Mary's _____
6. As we were _____ the table, Wendy told me _____
7. Susan _____ her toe on the stone as she _____
8. As the woodman was _____ down the tree, he _____
9. Tommy _____ his baby sister when _____
10. Jimmy was _____ the race until _____
11. The _____ clown at the circus was stuffed with _____
12. The driver _____ on the brakes when _____

Say, Gronky, tomorrow is our birthday. Let's have a party.

That's a good idea, Bronk. Let's have tickie-mouse sandwiches.



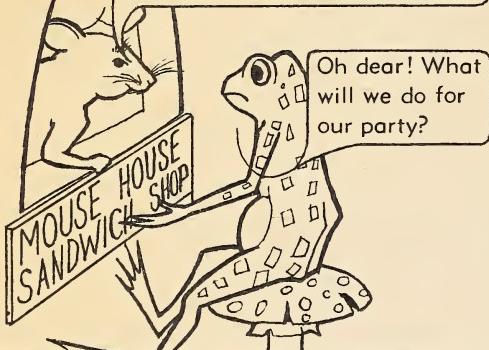
Tickie-mouse sandwiches tra-la, tra-la. They tickle your teeth and your tongue till you laugh.



2

I haven't any tickie-mouse sandwiches. I haven't been able to get any checked gingham to make them.

Oh dear! What will we do for our party?



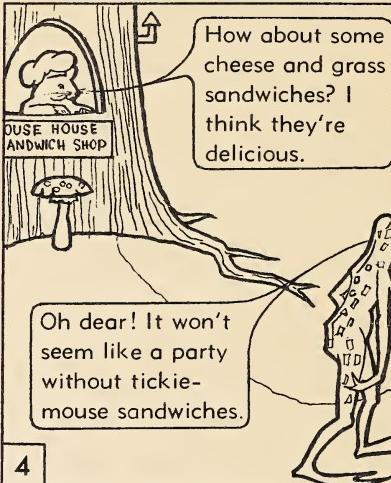
3

Look out! People are coming. I'll bring you some sandwiches when I get them ready.

I'll see you later.



5



4

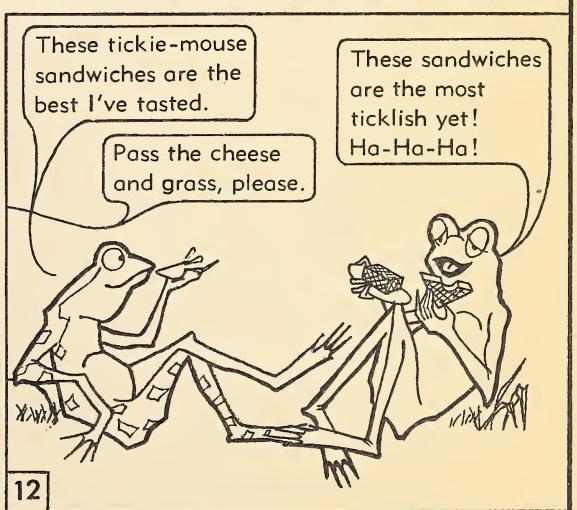
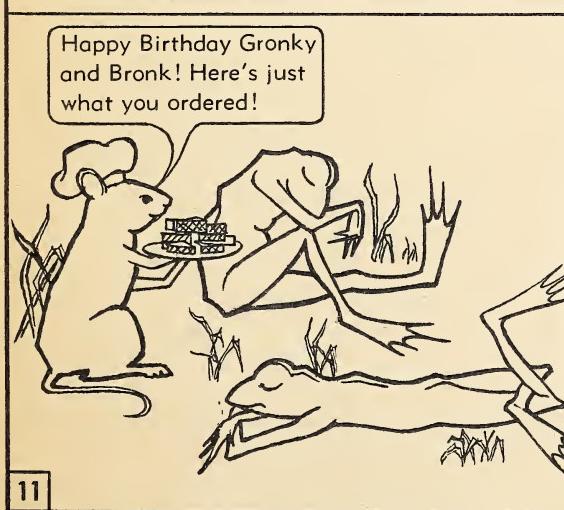
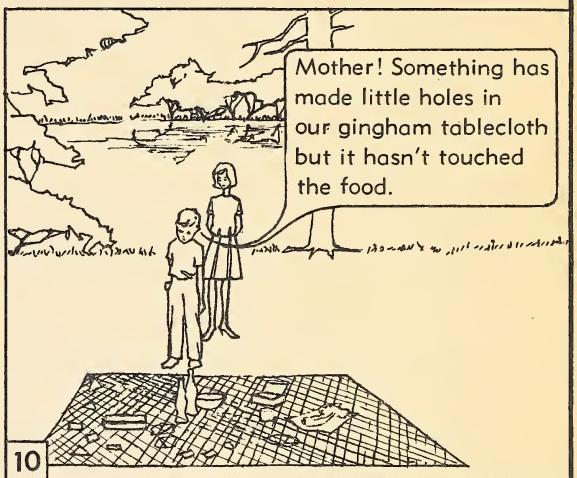
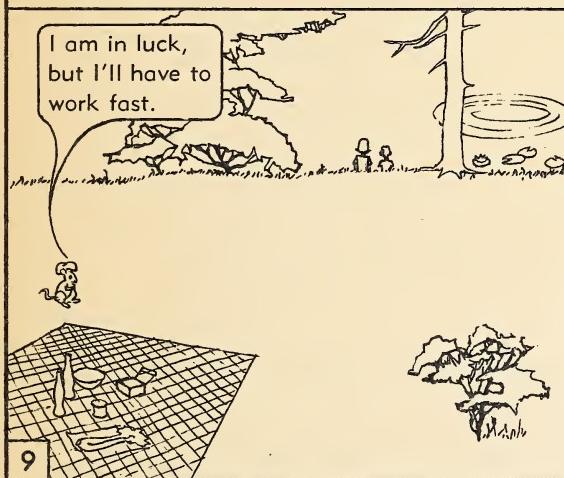
How about some cheese and grass sandwiches? I think they're delicious.

Oh dear! It won't seem like a party without tickie-mouse sandwiches.

4



6



Number each sentence to match one of the pictures on pages 70 and 71.

- The frogs decide where to get their food.
- The mouse promises to deliver some sandwiches.
- The tickie-mouse sandwiches are delivered to the frogs.
- Mother gets Jeffie to help with the tablecloth.
- Delicious sandwiches are enjoyed at the birthday party.
- Bronk finds out that checked gingham is hard to get.
- The mouse gets a plan when he sees that there is going to be a picnic.
- The mouse offers Bronk another kind of sandwich.
- Jeffie and his mother decide to go to the pond.
- The frogs decide to have a party.
- The mouse realizes that he has a lot to do in a little time.
- Jeffie discovers that the gingham cloth has been ruined.

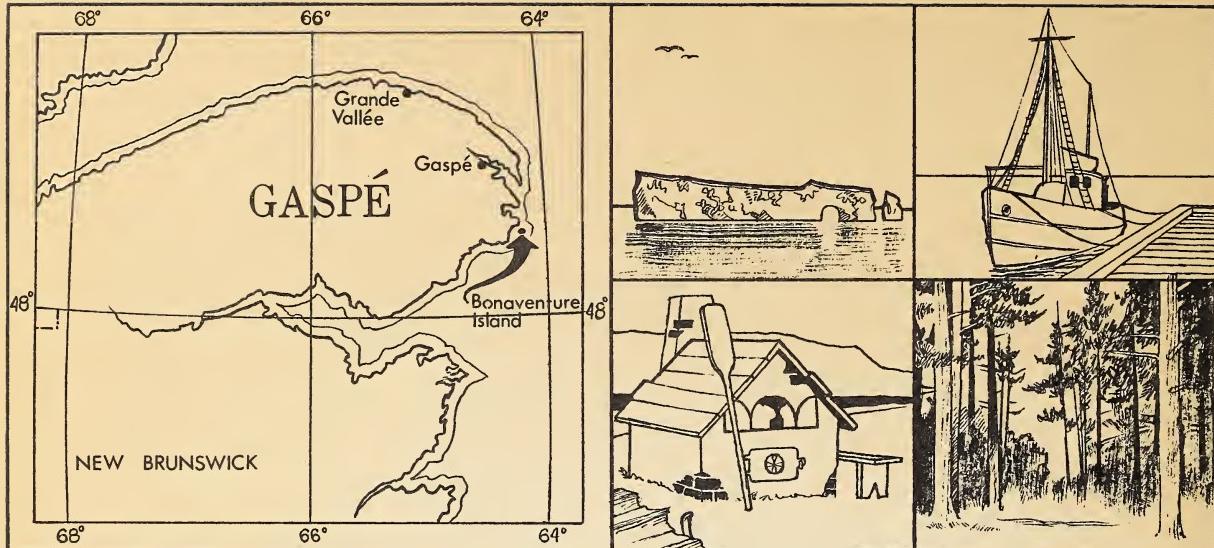
Answer the questions.

1. Why do the tickie-mouse sandwiches make the frogs laugh? _____
2. Why did the mouse not have any tickie-mouse sandwiches made up when the frog arrived? _____
3. What mistake did Jeffie and his mother make? _____
4. What surprised Jeffie when he came back to the picnic spread? _____
5. Why did the party turn out so well? _____
6. What would be a good title for the story? _____

Finish each sentence by using a word from the list at the top of the page. Check off each word as it is used. You may need to use the Little Dictionary to help you.

strength	confusion	erase	fetch	continue
suitable	roam	tense	prowl	gasp
prow	dangle	surface	doze	juncos
fern	comfort	pursue	vanish	pirates

1. The clever craftsman is refinishing the _____ of the table.
2. It was easy to see that the frightened spaniel was very _____.
3. The fox will _____ the hare until he catches it.
4. The hunter did not see the weasel _____ into the thicket.
5. Carefree gypsies like to _____ from place to place.
6. The kitten watched the spider _____ down from the ceiling.
7. Raccoons go on the _____ at night, searching for food.
8. In the daytime he may _____ in a warm sunny place.
9. The dressmaker decided that calico was _____ for the child's dress.
10. The old man enjoyed the _____ of a warm fire.
11. People often _____ in surprise when they watch the tightrope walker.
12. The skipper balanced himself on the _____ of the rolling ship.
13. The _____ fluttered its wings but did not move away.
14. The sailors were surprised when the _____ raided their ship.
15. The tall jungle _____ swayed in the breeze.
16. Grandfather said that he often had to _____ water from the well.
17. The old man did not have the _____ to climb.
18. Among the animals there was great _____.
19. The bookkeeper knew he could not _____ the figures from the book.
20. The story will _____ in tomorrow's newspaper.



Read the story and follow the directions given.

Gaspé is a part of Canada that got its name from an Indian word meaning the end. Since Gaspé is a tip of land stretching out into the water it is well named. Pierre Pidgeon lives in a village named Gaspé.

Pierre has visited many places in Gaspé. Once he went with his father in their boat to Bonaventure Island. This island is the home of thousands of birds. From the boat Pierre saw birds diving into the sea for food. He watched them wheeling and circling around the rocks where they nested. The cries of the birds were so loud that Pierre could not hear what his father was saying. Pierre recognized gulls,

gannets, puffins and other kinds of birds. Nearby Pierre and his father saw Percé Rock. From the boat Pierre could see that many of the tourists had stopped to take pictures of the rock. Several artists had set up their easels and were painting pictures of the scene.

Once Pierre went with his family in the car to visit the place where the white men had first landed on Gaspé. Pierre stood on the spot where these men from France had put up a wooden cross over four hundred years ago. The wooden cross had been replaced by a stone one. Pierre and his father travelled as far as Grande Vallée, where they visited Pierre's aunt and uncle.

Pierre and his cousin walked down to the fishing docks in the village. They saw racks of fish drying in the sun.

Pierre knew a great deal about the Gaspé and liked to talk to tourists about it. Sometimes, when Pierre's mother was busy with the housework, Pierre would sit outside

near the outdoor oven. He knew that tourists liked to stop and take pictures of the oven. He was able to tell the tourists about how the oven had been used for a hundred years to bake bread. Pierre was proud to tell tourists about his great-great-grandmother who had baked bread in that very oven.

Write the first four words of the sentence that tells

1. why Gaspé is a good name for the place. _____
2. what lived on Bonaventure Island. _____
3. that the seabirds made a lot of noise. _____
4. that Pierre knew the name of birds. _____
5. that Percé Rock was interesting to tourists. _____
6. Pierre did not live in the place where the white men first landed. _____
7. it was a long time ago that the white men had landed on Gaspé. _____
8. Grand Vallée had fishing docks. _____
9. Pierre liked people. _____
10. tourists were interested in the outdoor oven. _____
11. Pierre talked proudly about the oven. _____

Use the drawings on page 77 to follow the directions given.

Mrs. Thomas made three puddings for lunch. They were different sizes. Find the one the greediest boy would choose. Colour it brown. Colour the tiniest pudding yellow.

There were three pencils in Billy's pencil-box. Billy chose the sharpest one for drawing a map. Draw a green eraser on the tip of the pencil he chose.

A lady was packing her baggage for a long trip. She put in a calico dress, a wool suit, and a fur coat. Colour the coolest piece of clothing blue and the warmest piece brown.

Two wood-carvings of fishermen were for sale at the souvenir counter. The taller one cost twelve dollars and the shorter one cost only five. Mark the prices under each.

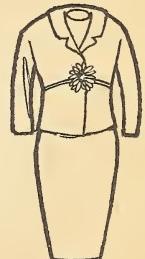
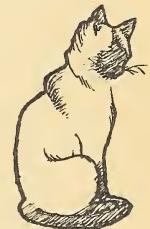
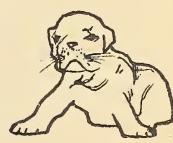
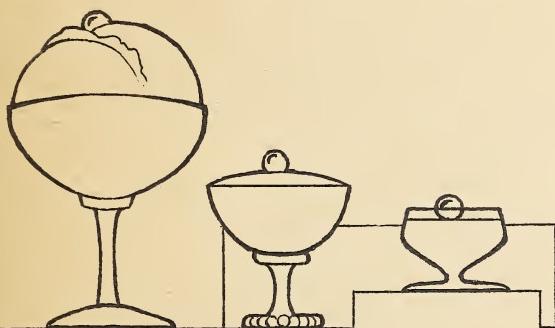
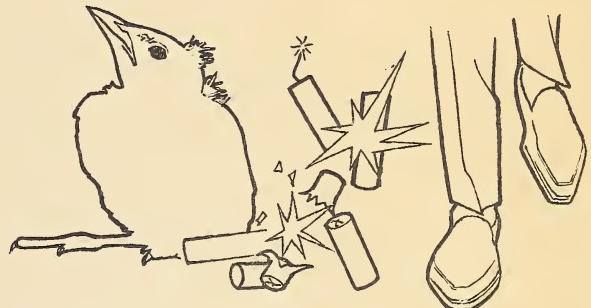
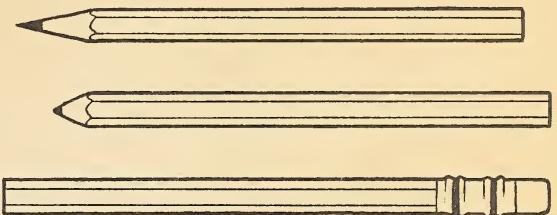
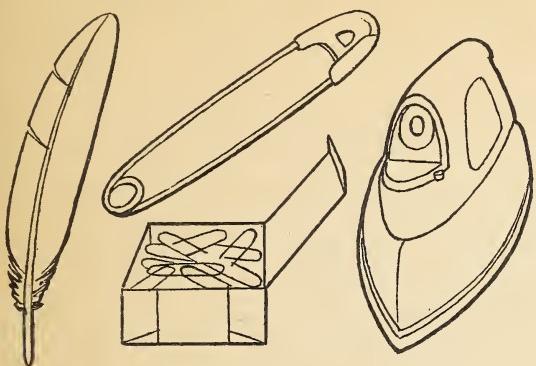
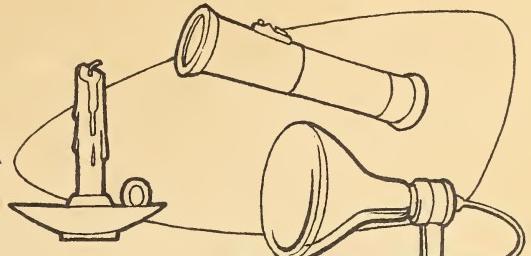
Three pets were left in the house alone. The cat slept in a box all day. The spaniel played with his owner's slipper. The bulldog pup chewed a hole in a towel and knocked over a bowl of flowers. Colour the naughtiest pet brown.

Three lights were seen. The first was made by a candle, the second by a flashlight, the third by a flood-light. Draw a red circle round the brightest light. Draw a green circle around the dimmest light.

Tommy weighed four things one after another on his scales. He weighed a metal safety pin, a feather, an iron and a box of paper clips. Circle in blue the thing that was heaviest. Underline in red the one that was lightest.

Alex heard three different sounds. One sound was made by the explosion of fireworks, a second sound was made by a baby robin chirping, and the third sound was made by a man walking down the street. Draw an orange line under the thing that made the softest sound.

There were three monkeys in the circus. The largest one was the slowest. The smallest one was the swiftest. The middle-sized one was always crosser than the others. Colour the fastest monkey's hat red. Colour the slowest monkey's umbrella green. Put an X through the crossest monkey.



Here is the beginning of a story. Read it. Then write an ending, telling the events that are shown in the pictures. If you wish, you may make up a different ending.

Glassy was a beautiful green bottle that once lived in a very fine house. He was kept in the kitchen cupboards. From time to time he was taken out and used by the lady of the house. Glassy felt very important and happy until one day he heard the lady talking about him. She said he was empty and useless and had to be thrown out.

Soon the bottle found himself in the trash can outside the back door. Poor Glassy was very upset. His life, he felt, was coming to a dreadful end. However, the very next day, he was delighted to be picked up by a small boy who exclaimed over his beauty. After the boy had played with him for a few days, he threw him into a river.

Glassy enjoyed travelling on the water. Little waves rocked him gently and the sun warmed him. He was amazed at the interesting things he saw as he floated along—forests and fields, farms and fences, towns and cities. He was happy to travel wherever the river took him.

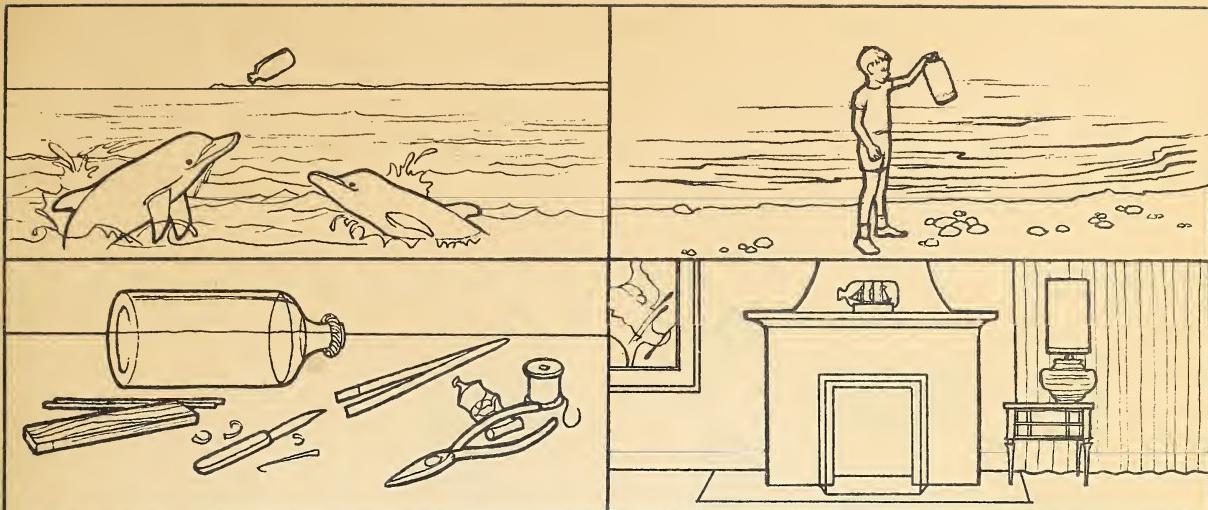
One morning he discovered there was no land in sight. He had been

carried out to sea. Nothing looked the same. The water was very deep. Mysterious fish came up to look at him. Great waves lifted him and dropped him. Day after day he bobbed along.

One evening at sunset he felt a tremendous wave rush over him. A great black metal shape loomed above him. It was the prow of a huge ocean liner. Glassy looked up. He could see people on the decks of the ship. For a moment he thought he was going to be rescued. Instead he was nearly smashed by the boat and no one on board paid any attention to him.

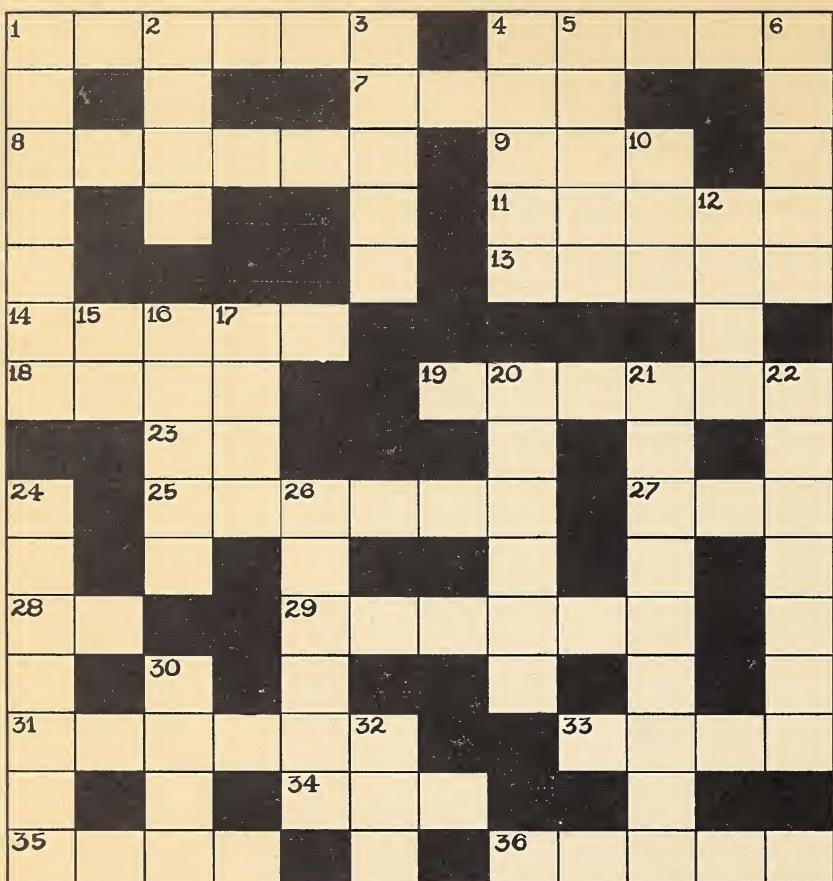
For several days nothing exciting happened to Glassy. He continued bobbing up and down as the waves moved him gently to and fro. Then all of a sudden the sun disappeared, the wind blew fiercely and the rain began. The waves became higher and higher. Poor Glassy was in the middle of a terrible storm.

After the storm one of the sea birds who was tired of fighting the wind and rain came and landed on the bottle. Glassy felt glad that →



The following words may be used to help you with the crossword puzzle.

bang	eat	heart	no	Pierre	rise	sore	tie
calico	escape	laurel	octopus	prance	shelf	special	to
cell	eve	less	overlooks	price	shelves	spools	uncle
cruel	ewe	narrow	own	rate	sign	steer	us
easel	flier	nervous	pay	rescue	soil	steps	wreck



ACROSS

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. thin | 13. an animal raised for beef | 25. get away from | 33. top layer of earth |
| 4. part of a cupboard | 14. opposite of aunt | 27. short for evening | 34. belong |
| 7. speed | 18. painful | 28. opposite of from | 35. to write one's name |
| 8. save | 19. holders for thread | 29. an evergreen shrub | 36. a frame for holding an artist's canvas |
| 9. chew and swallow food | 23. ourselves | 31. to spring on the hind legs as horses do | |
| 11. amount paid | | | |

DOWN

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. timid | 12. part of a prison |
| 2. get up | 15. opposite of yes |
| 3. break up | 16. unkind |
| 4. stairs | 17. opposite of more |
| 5. part of the body | 20. French for Peter |
| 6. person who flies | 21. watches over |
| 10. fasten | 22. of a particular kind |
| 12. part of a prison | 24. a sea animal with eight arms |
| 15. opposite of yes | 26. a kind of cloth |
| 16. unkind | 30. a loud noise |
| 17. opposite of more | 32. a female sheep |

For each sentence underline the three-syllable word or words that make sense.

1. Fred was (getting, scattering, rescuing, bothering) the kitten from the tree.
2. The field was yellow with (goldenrod, mustard, souvenirs, buttercups).
3. A little figure stood on the (porcupine, table, mantlepiece, windowsill).
4. Ted was (improving, offering, attempting, trying) to carry the parcels.
5. Jeff heard the first (remark, explosion, breathlessly, messages).
6. Tom (succeeds, continued, vanished, travelled) on his way into the forest.
7. Mrs. Knight made the children (treacle, carpetbag, pickles, sandwiches) for the picnic.
8. At the zoo there is a baby (octopus, penguin, honeycomb, kangaroo).
9. Joan saw the (curious, worthwhile, confusion, enormous) creature.
10. Mrs. Ferny walked in the (northern, opposite, nervously, northerly) direction.
11. The tourists said that they were on their way to (Gaspé, Nelson, Newfoundland, Africa).
12. Susan looked at the gift (closely, carefully, speechlessly, suitable).
13. The man is (unting, tying, unloading, reloading) the large package.
14. Mr. Jacks was carrying his (umbrella, baggage, overcoat, slippers).
15. The little girl had on a (cotton, silk, calico, handkerchief) dress.
16. Some tourists like to buy (carvings, souvenirs, penguins, postcards).
17. Pete (discovered, frightened, annoyed, adventure) the old raccoon.
18. In the woods, Tommy saw (strawberries, beechnuts, mangroves, cardinals).
19. The princess knew that it was a very (important, difficult, good, strange) day.
20. They must (discovering, surely, certainly, yesterday) go to the show.

Make up other words, using the endings given.

ing ed y ly er est ful less ness

friend

rest

view

faint

fault

pain

mind

remain

fond

remind

smooth

Match some of the above words with their meanings.

without pain _____

quicker _____

quickly _____

without friends _____

made friends with _____

the most smooth _____

looking at _____

without fault _____

going over again _____

something to help you remember _____

staying behind _____

unable to stay still _____

more smooth _____

a liking for _____

Read the story, and follow the directions on page 84.

Tandit was an Indian boy who grew up on the west coast of Canada a long time ago. His people were the People of the Rivers and the Sea. They lived near the mouth of a great river that came rushing down to the sea. The shore was rough and rocky. The mountains came down to the sea and there were many islands along the coast. Tandit lived on the mainland but some of his friends lived on the islands.

The people in Tandit's tribe lived well because the land and the sea gave them food. There were endless numbers of creatures in the sea—clams, starfish, turtles, seals, whales, and salmon. On the land the Indians found delicious berries growing in the mountains. They hunted animals in the forests.

Tandit's family lived in a big house with several other families. The house was made out of cedar logs that had been split into planks. The planks were very long because they had come from huge trees. In preparing the planks the men used tools made out of stone. The edges of their knives and chisels stayed sharp a long time as the stone was very hard.

Tandit watched the men in the village build their boats. It took months of hard work to make one canoe. The men cut down a cedar tree and used the trunk of it. They chipped out most of the wood from the log. Then they filled the hollow log with water. They dropped hot stones in the water to boil it. The boiling water softened the wood and bark of the log. Then the men were able to shape this shell and put a frame and seats into it.

When Tandit was about twelve, he went on his first whale-hunt. He travelled in a great canoe with his father and twelve other men from the village. The whale-hunt took them far out into the sea. The whale they harpooned was brought back to the village. Whale meat and oil lasted a long time.

Tandit knew some men in his tribe who found copper among the rocks. They hammered copper into arrow points, tools and bracelets.

Tandit helped with the building of the totem pole near his house. He watched his father carve the strange creatures on the pole. He was able to help mix the dyes they used to colour the carved faces.

Tandit's father was very skilled at carving and painting.

Tandit's family had several chests made of cedar planks in the house. On these chests were the faces of creatures that were on the totem pole. Repeated over and over again was the bear which was the sign of their family. Tandit loved to look in the chests. Some of them held fish, meat, berries, roots and oil that were being stored. Other chests held costumes made from animal skins. These costumes were for their

feasts and dances. Tandit's mother was clever at making mats out of bark as well as baskets out of roots. Her parents had given her spoons and ladles they had made from bone and horn.

Tandit's mother made clothes from cedar-bark. Most of the year the weather was warm so Tandit went bare-footed. At other times he wore moccasins.

The land and the sea made it possible for the People of the Rivers and the Seas to live well.

Put down the facts you have learned about the Indians in this story.

Where they lived _____

What food they got from the sea _____

What food they got from the land _____

What they made out of

logs	1. _____	2. _____
	3. _____	4. _____
bark	1. _____	2. _____
stone	1. _____	2. _____
copper	1. _____	2. _____
	3. _____	4. _____
skins	1. _____	2. _____

Write the sentence from the story that tells what kind of lives these people lived. _____

Answer each question Yes or No.

1. Do bees swarm? _____
2. Does a wild weasel wear slacks?

3. Is a squash a vegetable? _____
4. Does a pint hold more than a quart? _____
5. Can a spark steal a fire? _____
6. Can a cold iron scorch clothes?

7. Is a thin boy stout? _____
8. Does rice need to be cooked before eating? _____
9. Can an orange jelly be peeled?

10. Do babies ever suck their thumbs? _____
11. Are stones and rocks soft?

12. Is a group made up of more than one? _____
13. Is a barge a kind of tree? _____
14. Is there juice in a peach?

15. Is a wrench a tool? _____
16. Is calico a kind of cloth? _____
17. Can loaves of bread be made from leather? _____
18. Does a policeman ever wear a badge? _____
19. Is glue used to break a dish?

20. Do apples have rinds? _____
21. Does a snail have a shell?

22. Can a candle wail? _____
23. Are lemons sweet? _____
24. Is baseball a sport? _____
25. Is a rear exit on the ceiling?

26. Can posts swirl around by themselves? _____
27. Can airplanes soar? _____
28. Is a hornet a kind of horn?

29. Does hurl mean throw? _____
30. Can steak be broiled over charcoal? _____
31. Could a child hoist a live camel? _____
32. Is the front of a boat called the stern? _____
33. Is the yolk of an egg part of the shell? _____
34. Does a giraffe weigh less than a monkey? _____
35. Is a circle round in shape?

36. Is an inch shorter than a foot?

37. Does the word *enormous* mean huge? _____
38. Do flowers usually grow in soil?

Finish each of the following sentences, using the words in the brackets.

1. (felt, scared, speechless) When the giant reappeared at the door of the room, the two boys _____
2. (rescue, dark, prison) After the dwarf unlocked the door, he told the frightened children that no one _____
3. (different, characters, ending) The author decided to rewrite the story and _____
4. (map, showed, treasure) When Tommy unfolded the large piece of paper, he saw _____
5. (money, owed, Friday) The ugly witch told the king he must repay _____
6. (sister, handsome, marry) The young princess felt that it was unfair that her older _____
7. (rooms, herself, servant) King Tick promised his seven daughters that when the castle was rebuilt each daughter _____
8. (alarm, knew, police) As the robbers were unlocking the safe, they _____
9. (explain, why, wanted) The unhappy frog wished that the elf would stop talking so he _____
10. (decided, disliked, moved) When the wife rearranged the furniture, the husband _____
11. (wanted, live, same) Unluckily for the elf, the toad _____
12. (examined, contents, great) When the chest was opened, the bandits _____

Read the stories on pages 87 and 88. Then follow the directions on page 89.



For many years people have been interested in the stars. Long, long ago, before the days of the telescope, people believed the sky was like a blue bowl with the stars fastened inside it. One of the best known groups of stars is found in the northern sky. It is called the Big Dipper. Sometimes it is called the Great Bear. People have made up stories about these stars. Here are two stories that have come down to us.

THE SEVEN SONS

Once upon a time there lived an Indian man and woman who had seven sons. Although these sons had been cared for lovingly when they were children, they grew up to be very unhappy young men. They fought among themselves all the time. When their parents grew old, the sons treated them cruelly. While the sons feasted on venison, bear and other good meat, the parents were given only the bones.

One day when the old father was out hunting, he was able to kill a bear. He knew that if he took the bear home, his seven sons would take it from him. He decided to hide the bear, taking home only one piece at a time. His wife was very careful to cook rabbit and old bones so that the sons would not smell the bear cooking.

All went well until one day the sons noticed that their father and mother were not as thin and hungry looking as they had been. One of the sons purposely upset the pot in which the meat was cooking. They made the old man show them where the rest of the bear was hidden.

As soon as they came to the hiding place, the sons began to fight over who should have the skin of the animal. The Great Spirit, who had been watching them, grew tired of hearing them quarrel. He caused a great wind to come and blow the sons up to the sky still holding on to the bear skin. There the Great Spirit fixed them as stars in the sky. From that day on this group of stars was known to the Indians as the Great Bear.

THE SEVEN MAIDENS

Long, long ago, there was a young Indian who was visiting a place where no one had ever been before. One evening as he was sitting outside his tent he heard the soft sound of singing. As the singing became louder, he decided that the voices were coming from the nearby beach. Quietly he crept towards the lake, trying to keep himself hidden by the long grasses. When he reached the shore, he saw seven beautiful maidens singing and dancing. They seemed to be surrounded by the glow of starlight. One of the maidens was more beautiful than all the others, and the young Indian fell in love with her.

As he tried to creep closer, his foot slipped on a stone and made a noise. The seven girls at once climbed into a large basket. The basket disappeared up into the sky.

The next evening the Indian again heard singing. Again he crept down to the beach and saw the seven maidens. When the most beautiful maiden began to dance alone, the young Indian ran out on the beach towards her. The moment he appeared, the maidens climbed

into their basket and vanished from sight.

Each evening the Indian watched the girls dancing. His love for the most beautiful maiden grew stronger. One night he rushed out of his hiding place. As before, the maidens ran towards the basket. Luckily for the Indian man, the girl whom he loved was the last one to reach the basket. Before she could climb in, he grabbed her. She held on to the outer edge of the basket. Clinging fast to her he was lifted into the air. After a while the girl could hang on to the basket no longer. Both of them fell to the ground.

The young Indian told the maiden of his love for her and asked her to be his wife. The maiden explained that she was one of the seven sisters who lived in the sky together. She would marry him but he would have to live in the sky with her. The Indian thought of all the things on earth he loved, but he loved the maiden more.

So the young Indian went up into the sky with the beautiful maiden. In the sky they lived together happily as husband and wife. Nearby lived the six sisters.

Mark with a 1 the sentences that refer to The Seven Sons. Mark with a 2 those that refer to The Seven Maidens. Mark with an X those sentences that do not refer to either story. Mark with 1 and 2 those sentences that refer to both.

The story is supposed to have happened long ago. _____

A man left his home on earth because of his love for seven maidens. _____

The story tells about a group of stars. _____

In the story some people were treated cruelly. _____

In the story some people ran away from a man. _____

When a cooking pot was upset a wicked spirit appeared. _____

The story tells that the events were changed by the Great Spirit. _____

One person remained hidden in tall grasses for many evenings. _____

Two people were hungry. _____

A person did not want to leave her family. _____

The eldest son overturned a dish of stew. _____

The youngest sister was the most beautiful. _____

People became fixed in the sky as stars. _____

Seven young men went up to the sky in a basket. _____

There were seven children in a family. _____

A great wind came up and blew the basket into the sky. _____

A magical thing happened. _____

One person killed a bear. _____

Seven sons quarrelled with their parents over a gift. _____

People went up to the sky. _____

It was important for someone to hide something. _____

Some people were fond of music and dancing. _____

Some people fought among themselves. _____

There were more women than men. _____

A marriage took place. _____

The number seven is important in the story. _____

The seven sisters held on to a basket as it went over the cliff. _____

A father and mother realized they had treated their sons badly. _____

People fell down but were not hurt. _____

A noise frightened seven people and a bear. _____

Underline the word or words that may be used to finish each phrase.

1. lived in the (jungle, eaves, attic, dreadful)
2. the chain is (unfastened, faulty, attached, dragging)
3. the cotton-tail (darted, mended, hammering, vanished) into the thicket.
4. it (swallowed, chewed, nibbled, strained) the food
5. the weasel became (cautious, tense, confusion, tears)
6. the animal (roamed, waddled, slept, stirred)
7. rescued the (independent, alert, spaniel, dainty) little creature
8. remained off the coast of (South America, poles, Africa, Brazil)
9. washed the (stockings, mists, handerchiefs, napkins)
10. boiled the (potatoes, burrows, ripe, gravy)
11. travelled across the (voyage, ocean, country, canal)
12. heard the (howling, foolishly, raging, distant) of the winds
13. waved (laughter, frantically, calmly, ferocity)
14. is practising daily on the (horn, drums, trumpet, piano)
15. crossed a narrow (gully, gutter, canyon, struts)
16. bought a (jacket, waist, skirt, shirt)
17. is doing her (embroidery, keen, exercise, share)
18. has a sore (throat, stomach, cheek, tongue)
19. carved figures on the (china, prow, stern, aboard) of the ferry
20. heard the (echo, crash, sneeze, chirping)
21. the baby juncos have (squares, hatched, flown, tawny)
22. was buried in a (lose, months, pile, heap) of trash
23. paid no attention to the (odour, mayor, scent, whether)
24. condemned the (leader, chief, members, thieves)
25. (strolled, crawled, prong, sprang) towards a grassy clump
26. (stumbled, scrambled, squeezed, balanced) through the under-growth
27. peered at the unusual (bobbins, bulrushes, daisies, shelves)
28. admired the (swans, geese, lily-pads, ducks) in the pool

29. (scolded, pursued, bothered, warned) the gypsy
30. seized the (puddings, squinted, goose, thimbleberries)
31. agreed to (leap, plunge, wailed, dive) into the river
32. needs plenty of (sketches, souvenirs, patience, bouquets)
33. gasped in (sighed, alarm, scatter, soaked)
34. observed the (safety, enormous, mysterious, private) sign
35. (slashed, lunged, several, ivory) at the octopus
36. made some (chicken, peanut butter, jelly, meal) sandwiches
37. erased the (finger, queer, burst, dirty) marks
38. (leaned, smashed, hurled, jerked) against the prison wall
39. continued to (crumble, bounce, cavort, hunt)
40. the hound (snorted, twitched, yawned, dozed)
41. found the puppies in the (coop, pasture, silo, pleasant)
42. an enemy of the (porcupine, snake, dolphin, crocodile)
43. (prowled, attacked, raided, disappeared) only at night
44. appeared to be (greedy, knife, chorus, nervous)
45. (flashed, drifted, streaked, beyond) across the sky
46. mended the (umbrella, apron, harness, blanket)
47. the lion (stalked, stunned, sizes, bothered) its prey
48. began to (scramble, stumble, creep, tightly) towards the hedge
49. paid no attention to the (bullies, torches, tourists, figures)
50. became accustomed to the (honking, excitement, spared, squawking)
51. (fetched, unloaded, trunk, locked) the baggage
52. bought two yards of (calico, gingham, spools, yonder)
53. examined the whale's (jaws, flukes, fins, quills)
54. realized it was too (easy, firm, strong, deep)
55. swam to the (shore, surface, ship, stripped)
56. the pheasants (nestled, settled, poked, feasted) beneath the ledge

Finish the phrases in each section using the words given.

zigzagged, harmful, ranger,
repainted, proudly, coolest,
cupful, hanger

talked to the forest _____
hung up the coat _____
_____ marched in order
_____ the furniture green
the _____ night
it _____ across the
meadow
is _____ to the birds

loudest, worried, chatting,
measuring, enjoyable, gently,
reviewed, shortest
the _____ piece of pipe
_____ waving in the breeze
_____ it in inches
is _____ with Jeffie
the most _____ picnic
yelled the _____
has _____ the exercises

heavily, unsuitable, angrily,
swift, halves, succeeded,
balancing, untangled
_____ the thread
four wholes make eight _____
an _____ time
_____ in winning
spoke _____
_____ it on his head
too _____ loaded

seasonable, attacker, relined,
quietest, reappeared, enjoyment,
surrounding, wider

held off the _____
a _____ piece of cloth
the _____ kitten
in _____ weather
a great deal of _____
_____ her winter coat
then _____ at midnight
are _____ the village

faultless, viewer, untwisting,
plodded, remodel, knives,
longest, rearranged

the _____ river
looked into the _____
_____ slowly along
is _____ the rope
has _____ the chairs
a _____ plan
likes to _____ houses

countless, crumpling, eventful,
pilotless, tickling, whistling,
permitting, easily

a _____ number of bugs
_____ changes his mind
flight of a _____ plane
_____ him to leave
the baby's toes
_____ up the paper
_____ a happy tune

Little Dictionary

USING THE LITTLE DICTIONARY

1. Remember that the words in the dictionary are arranged in alphabetical order, so that you may find them easily.

2. The word at the top of the left hand column of each page tells you the first word you will find on that page. The word at the top of the right hand column tells you the last word on that page.

accustom

ferocity

3. The dictionary does not give you all forms of a word. For example, the dictionary gives you the pronunciation and meaning of **admire**, but does not list the words: **admires**, **admired**, **admirer**. When you are looking for

a word that has an ending such as **s**, **d**, **ed**, **ing**, **r**, **er**, **st**, **est**, you must take off the ending and look for the root word.

4. The symbol in brackets tells you how to pronounce the word. The symbols are explained in the Pronunciation Key.

seize (séz) **lunge** (lünj)

In a word of more than one syllable, one of the syllables is said more strongly. The dictionary shows you which syllable is said more strongly by putting an accent mark ('') at the end of that syllable.

bargain (bar' gin) **alert** (a-lert')

5. The dictionary tells you the meaning of a word. If two or more meanings are given, you must decide which meaning fits the sentence you are reading.

6. The dictionary helps you to spell a word.

PRONUNCIATION KEY

Symbol	Key Word	Symbol	Key Word	Symbol	Key Word
ă	at	ĭ	it	ū	us
ā	ate	ī	bite	ū	tune
ār	car	īr	bird	ūr	fur
ār	care	īr	fire	ūr	pure
ĕ	red	ō	not	ōo	look
ē	me	ō	no	ōō	too
ēr	her	ōr	for		
ēr	here	ōr	more		
Symbol	Letter	Example	Symbol	Letter	Example
k	hard c	cane (kān)	z	voiced s	cheese (chēz)
s	soft c	rice (ris)	ks	x	axe (äks)
j	soft g	age (äj)	kw	qu	queen (kwēn)

A

- accustom (ă-küs' tūm) to get used to.
 admire (ăd-mir) to think highly of a person or thing.
 adventure (ăd-vĕn' tūr) an exciting happening.
 alert (a-lĕrt) 1. watchful; wide awake; ready; 2. warning call.
 amaze (a-măz) to surprise greatly.
 arrange (ă-rānj) to put into order; *as you arrange books.*
 attack (ă-tăk') to begin action against; to use force; to harm.
 attach (ă-tăch') to join; to put together; to fasten.
 attention (ă-tĕn' shün) the fixing of one's thoughts closely on something.
 avoid (ă-void') to keep out of the way of.

B

- balance (bal'анс) to fix so the two sides weigh the same.
 bargain (bar'gın) 1. bought or sold at a low price; 2. an agreement.
 barred (bărd) 1. marked by one or more bars or stripes; 2. fastened (door) with a bar or bars.
 batch (băch) a number of things taken together.
 bobbin (bob' in) a reel around which thread is wound.
 bonnet (bōn' ĕt; bōn' it) a hat that ties under the chin.
 bound (bound) to jump or spring.
 bouquet (boō'kă; bōō'kă) a bunch of flowers.
 brace (brăs) to hold tightly.
 breathless (brēth' less) out of breath; panting.
 buff (buf) a dull yellow colour.
 bulrush (boōl' rush) a tall plant that grows near water.
 burrow (bür'ō) a hole in the ground.

C

- calico (kăl' i-kō) a kind of cotton cloth.
 calm (kahm) at rest; quiet.
 canal (kan'äl) a waterway made by man for boats.
 canyon (kăn' yün) a valley with steep sides, often with a river.
 cardinal (kăr' di-năl) 1. very important; 2. a red bird.
 carving (kăr' ving) a figure cut from wood or other material.
 cautious (kaw' shüs) careful.
 cavort (ka-vôrt) to prance about.
 chorus (kōr' ūs) 1. a group of people singing or dancing; 2. the part of the song, repeated after every verse.
 clump (klümp) a number of things found close together.

- coast (kōst) 1. the land beside the sea; 2. slide.
 comfort (küm'fūrt) a thing that makes life enjoyable.
 condemn (kön-dĕm') 1. to blame; 2. to give over to be punished.
 confusion (kön-fū'zhün) a state of being mixed up.
 continue (kön-tin' ū) keep on in the same way.
 council (koun' sil) a meeting to make plans.
 crane (krān) 1. a wading bird with long legs and a long neck; 2. a machine for lifting heavy weights.
 creature (krē'tür) an animal or man.
 crumble (krüm'bl) to break into crumbs or pieces.
 crumple (krüm'pl) to wrinkle.
 cygnet (sig'net) young swan.

D

- dangle (dăng' gl) to swing about.
 dart (dărt) to move quickly.
 daze (dăz) a state of confusion.
 decoy (di-koi') a real or fake bird used to attract other birds.
 decree (di-kré') to make a law.
 demolition (dém-o-lish' un) the act of tearing down or destroying.
 direction (di-rék' shün; di-rék' shün) 1. a showing how a thing is to be done; 2. a course or line towards any point.
 disappear (dis-ă-per) vanish; go out of sight.
 distant (dis'tant) far away.
 dolphin (döl'fin) a kind of sea animal about seven feet long.
 doze (dōz) sleep lightly.
 dreadful (drēd' fool) terrible; very bad; full of fear.

E

- earnest (ér' nist; ér' nĕst) with all one's might.
 easel (éz'l) a frame on which a picture is painted; a frame for holding a chalkboard.
 eaves (ēvz) the lower edges of a roof overhanging the walls; the overhanging part of a roof.
 echo (ék'ō) a sound thrown back.
 eerie (ér' ē; ē'rē) fearful; strange.
 enormous (e-nor'müs) very large; huge.
 erase (e-rās) to rub out.
 examine (ĕg-zăm'in) 1. to look at closely; 2. to test by asking questions.
 excitement (ĕk-sit' mĕnt) being stirred up; being excited.
 explosion (ĕks-plō'zhün) a sudden loud noise.

F

- feast (fēst) a rich meal.
 fern (fērn) a plant with feathery leaves.
 ferocity (fe-ros' i-tē) fierceness; wildness.

fetch (fĕch) to go and bring.

file (fil) 1. to put away in order; 2. to march in line, one behind another; 3. to smooth away.

firm (firm) solid; not easily moved.

flatten (flat' n) to make flat; to beat down.

flight (flít) the act of flying.

fluke (flük) 1. the broad head of an arrow; 2. a lucky happening; 3. the flat part of a whale's tail.

frantic (fran' tik) very excited; mad with fear.

fro (frō) away from; *as in to and fro.*

G

gasp (găsp) to open the mouth in order to get air.

gingham (ging' am) cotton cloth, usually striped or checked.

greedy (grēd' ē) wishing to get more than one's share.

gully (gūl' ē) a channel worn by running water.

gutter (güt' ēr) a channel or passage to carry water.

H

handle (hănl' dl) 1. part of a tool or door grasped by the hand; 2. to control.

hardware (hārd' wār) things made of steel, copper, iron; *such as tools, pans, knives, etc.*

height (hit) 1. the highest point; 2. distance from base to top.

hemlock (hēm' lōk) a plant with finely-cut leaves and small white flowers.

huddle (hüd' l) to crowd together.

hurl (hür'l) throw; to push forward quickly.

I

improve (im-prōov') to get better; to make better.

independent (in-di-pen'dent) on one's own; acting for oneself.

J

jerk (jĕrk) to give a quick pull.

junco (jung' kō) a snowbird.

K

keen (kēn) sharp.

L

ledge (lej) a shelf.

lengthwise (lĕng' thwīz) in the direction of the length; from end to end.

level (lĕv' ēl; lĕv' l) flat; even; equal to another thing in height.

lower (lō' ēr) to let down.

lunge (lünj) to make a sudden rush.

M

mangrove (măng' grōv) a shrub or shore tree that grows in swampy ground.

mantle piece (măntl' pēs) a shelf above a fireplace.

mast (măst) a pole to which sails are fastened.

measure (mĕzh' ēr) to find the size of anything.

mere (mĕr) very slight; no more than.

mist (mist) light fog; haze.

model (mōd' ēl; mōd' l) 1. a likeness of something;

2. a person who puts on clothes for customers to see.

moist (moist) damp; a little wet.

mysterious (mĭs-tér' i-us) not able to be explained; not clearly understood; full of mystery; strange.

N

narrator (nă-ră' ter) a person who tells a story or explains what is happening.

nervous (nĕr' vüs) timid.

nestle (nĕs' l) to lie close together.

niceties (nĭc' sē-tēz) small details.

notch (nōch) a v-shaped cut; a nick out of anything.

O

observe (ōb-zĕrv') to see, to watch.

octopus (ōk tō-püs) a sea animal having eight arms.

odour (ō' dūr) a smell.

P

pant (pănt) to breathe quickly.

pants (păntz) trousers.

patience (pă shĕns) willingness to take one's time.

pedlar (pēd' lēr) one who goes from place to place selling things.

peer (pēr) to look; to peek.

penguin (pĕn' gwin; pĕng' gwin) a large antarctic sea-bird that cannot fly but uses its wings in diving.

permit (per-mit') to allow.

pheasant (fēz' ānt) a large bird that is often hunted.

pirate (pīr' at; pī rit) a sea robber.

plod (plōd) 1. to work hard without stopping; 2. to walk slowly.

plop (plōp) the sound of something dropping softly.

plunge (plünj) to dive; to fall.

pounce (pounс) to fall upon suddenly; to jump on.

practise (prák' tis) to do a thing often.

private (pri' vit) 1. belonging to one person; 2. a soldier of low rank.

prong (prong) one of the pointed ends of a fork.

prow (prow) the front part of a ship.

prowl (prowl) to wander about looking for something to carry off.

pursue (pūr-sū) to chase or follow; to go after.

Q

quill (kwil) 1. a spine; *as of a porcupine*; 2. a hollow feather.

quilt (kwilt) a bed cover, made by stitching two pieces of cloth together.

R

rack (räk) a frame for holding things.

rage (rāj) great anger.

range (rānj) a number of things in a row.

realize (ré'äl-iz) 1. to make real; 2. to see clearly; to understand.

remark (ri-märk) word or words telling what one thinks, sees, or hears.

rescue (rĕs'kū) to save.

reward (ri-word) something given in return for service.

roam (rōm) to wander about from place to place.

roost (rōost) to sleep on a pole or a branch; *as a bird does*.

rustle (rūs'l) to make a soft noise.

S

satisfy (săt'is-fi) to give enough to.

scent (sĕnt) smell.

scramble (skräm'bl) to move along on hands and feet.

search (sĕrch) to look for; hunt.

seize (sēz) to catch suddenly.

service (ser'veis) something done by one for the good of another.

shawl (shawl) a scarf.

silo (sī'lō) a place for storing green crops.

sketch (skĕch) a few lines drawn to show what a thing is like.

skillet (skil'it) a frying pan.

slash (slăsh) to cut by hitting.

slave (slāv) a person owned by another.

sleek (slēk) smooth.

slight (slīt) little.

slump (slūmp) to gather into a heap; to sink down.

snort (snōrt) to make a noise by blowing out through the nose.

souvenir (sōo've-nēr; sōov'e-nēr) a thing you keep to remember a person or a place.

speechless (spēch'lēs) without speech; with nothing to say.

squawk (skwawk) a loud harsh cry; *as made by a goose, hen or duck.*

squint (skwint) to look with eyes partly shut.

squirt (skwîrt) to force water out in a stream.

staff (stāf) 1. a walking stick; 2. the lines in music on which notes are written; 3. a group of people doing the same kind of work.

stalk (stawk) 1. to walk with long slow steps; to stride; 2. to steal up under cover.

stern (stĕrn) 1. strict; 2. the back part of a ship.

stool (stōol) a seat without a back.

strain (strān) 1. to put through a sieve; 2. to draw too tight; 3. an effort that hurts.

streak (strēk) a long thin mark different in colour from the rest.

strength (strĕngθ; strĕngkth) power.

stroll (strōl) to walk slowly.

strut (strüt) to walk with head up; to walk proudly.

stun (stün) to overpower.

succeed (sūk-sēd) 1. to come next in order; 2. to turn out well.

suitable (sūt'a-bl) just right.

surface (sūr'fis) the outside part of anything; the top.

surround (sū-round) to put round about; to stand around.

T

tackle (tăk'l) ropes for lifting a weight.

taint (tānt) 1. to mix or stain with something; 2. to become spoiled.

tawny (tawn'ē) colour of tan brownish yellow.

tender (tĕn'der) easy to chew; soft; not strong.

tense (tĕns) stiff.

thicket (thik'it; thik'et) a number of small trees growing close together.

thrust (thrüst) to push out with force.

ton (tūn) a measure of weight; *in Canada or United States two thousand pounds.*

tongue (tung) a part of the mouth used in tasting and for speech.

torch (tōr'ch) a piece of wood set on fire to give light.

tourist (tōor'ist) one who goes on a tour; one who travels for sightseeing.

trash (trăsh) garbage; anything that is useless.

tremendous (tri-men'dus) awful; very great.

tunnel (tun'el) an underground passage cut through a hill; an underground passage dug by an animal.

tusk (tusk) a very long pointed tooth on each side of mouth found in certain wild animals.

twitch (twich) to pull quickly with a jerk.

U

undergrowth (ūn'dér-grōth) low shrubs or bush; underbrush.

V

vanish (vān'ish) disappear; pass out of sight.

vain (vān) boasting.

veal (vēl) meat of a calf.

view (vū) 1. a sight of anything; 2. all that is seen from one place at one time; 3. a picture of part of a town or country.

voyage (voy'ij) a trip by water.

W

waddle (wōd'l; wō'dl) to move from side to side when walking; *as a duck.*

wail (wāl) cry loudly from pain or sorrow.

wares (wārz) things to sell.

Y

yonder (yon'der) seen a long way off; over there.

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ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITIES (cc)

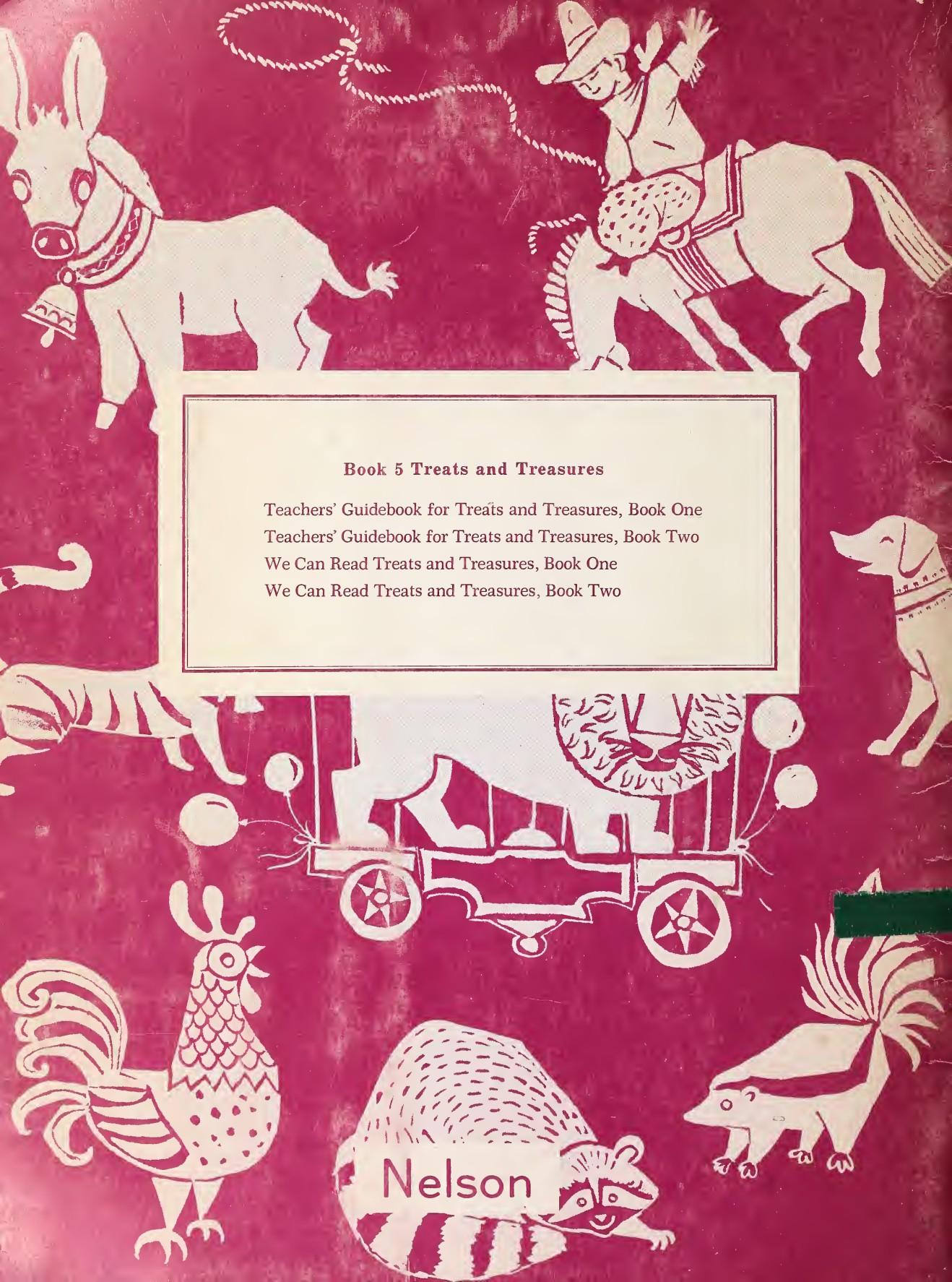
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The following are the authors and publishers of the books referred to on page 51: *Backyard Birds*, Hanniford Rush (Collier-Macmillan); *Buffalo Bill*, Ingri & Edgar Parin d'Aulaire (Doubleday); *Jump the Rope Jingles*, Emma Victor Worstell (Collier-Macmillan); *Punch and Judy*, Ed Emberley (Little Brown); *The Painted Pig*, Elizabeth Morrow (Random House); *Impunity Jane*, Rumer Godden (Macmillan); *Let's Go Outdoors*, Harriet E. Huntington (Doubleday); *The Dumplings and the Demons*, Claus Stamm (Macmillan); *What's for Lunch, Charley?* Margaret Hodges (Saunders); *Three Little Chinese Girls*, Eleanor Frances Lattimore (Musson); *Elfrida and the Pig*, John Symonds (Clarke, Irwin); *If I Were a Bird*, Gladys Conkin (Saunders).

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Book 5 Treats and Treasures

Teachers' Guidebook for Treats and Treasures, Book One
Teachers' Guidebook for Treats and Treasures, Book Two
We Can Read Treats and Treasures, Book One
We Can Read Treats and Treasures, Book Two